



# ILLUSTRATED TIMES



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SCHILLER

FROM A BUST-PORTRAIT EXHIBITED DURING THE RECENT FESTIVAL AT LEIPZIG IN HONOUR OF THE POET.





## RAILWAY AMALGAMATION.

A WONDERFUL change has lately come over the spirit of railway directors. A few years ago their voice was still for war; now their thoughts are very greatly turned to peace. Then, every company fought every other company—in Parliament or on the metals. One line competed with another line, the chief thing kept in view being, not to provide additional accommodation for customers, and so create traffic, but to inconvenience, annoy, and impoverish the opposition: in which effort the greatest successes achieved usually took the form of inconveniencing and annoying the travelling public and mutually impoverishing the belligerent companies. That as regards the war on the metals. The war in Parliament was still more fatuous—and fatal to dividends. When a company was in possession—or thought itself so—of a district ("territory" was the word in vogue), and doing a decent business therein, some speculative engineer or disengaged lawyer, or both combined, immediately projected a competing line. The company in possession opposed, as a matter of course, and as it was expected to do. Battle was joined; a good deal of money was spent in the contest, to the profit of engineers, Parliamentary agents, and so forth; the result often being that the existing company bought off the projectors of the competing line—which was just what these parties had played for—or agreed to lease the new concern, which answered the projectors' purposes nearly as well. The results of this militant system were, as shareholders discovered to their cost, in many cases positive bankruptcy, and in all such an increase of the capital accounts that more than nominal dividends became impossible, and once flourishing companies were content if they could only manage to meet working expenses and pay the interest on loans, the charges for preferential stock, debentures, &c.

All that is changed now. The system of internecine warfare having been abandoned, railway property began to recover itself; the rule of "Mind your own business and let others mind theirs" told on the companies' exchequers; and the general prosperity of the country, and consequent increase of traffic, aiding, dividends once more became possible. Having thus learned the wisdom of ceasing to fight, the directors of railway companies are pushing the lesson a large step further, and are diligently cultivating friendly relations. Amalgamation is now all the rage, and concerns which erst fought like the famous Kilkenny cats are enacting the rôle of the lion and the lamb, and are preparing to live together, not only in peace, but in matrimonial unity. The London and North-Western has amalgamated with the Lancashire and Yorkshire; the Caledonian has become united to the North British; while the Great Northern is likely to marry both—a union which it is to be hoped will not prove polygamous, and therefore unstable; and the Midland is to be conjoined with the South-Western of Scotland. Sundry minor amalgamations are talked of, purposes of marriage being reported concerning even the South-Eastern, the London and Brighton, and the Chatham and Dover Companies, though these reports are for the present disavowed. About the amalgamations among the great lines running to the north and through the midland counties, however, there is no question; and so we may be sure that a large diminution of the contention which has hitherto prevailed in the railway world is about to take place.

Now, to a certain extent all this is satisfactory, for it is pleasant to see peace and kindness rule where strife and bitterness once obtained, and co-operation take the place of efforts after mutual destruction. But all is not gold that glitters, and this amalgamation policy may not work so well for the public as for the companies concerned. The said public have had reason to regret the strife that has heretofore gone on in the railway world; and reasons may arise to make them also regret the era of friendliness that has now begun. One obvious reflection is, that it is a mighty pity the companies did not see the wisdom of working in harmony sooner, because, in that case, much unnecessary expenditure might have been avoided, lower fares might have been remunerative, stations of rival (or supposed to be rival) lines might have contained better accommodation, more frequent trains might have been provided, and, above all, a system of intercommunication might have been established. All this might once have been secured at comparatively little cost, and so cheap and comfortable conveyance by rail have been possible; whereas, as things stand, to achieve these objects and yet pay dividends on existing stocks will be no easy matter. A great deal of expense may, no doubt, be avoided by harmonious instead of antagonistic working; but vast sums of money have been unnecessarily sunk, interest on that money must be paid, and so really cheap railway travelling is next to impossible.

So much for the consequences of past errors. How about future policy? Most of our contemporaries have been loud in their approval of amalgamation and are sanguine in their anticipations of its beneficial results. We are sorry we cannot quite join in these paeans nor fully participate in those hopes. Our experience of the wisdom and liberality of railway management in the past, even in the face of ardent competition, is not such as to make us very sanguine as to how affairs will be conducted in the future, when competition has altogether ceased or been very largely diminished. Amalgamation may only be the forerunner of monopoly; and monopoly, as we know, invariably means stagnation, neglect, mismanagement, and extortion. No great care for the comfort and convenience, and still less consideration for the purses, of their customers, has hitherto characterised the policy of railway managers. Are these things likely to be more tenderly considered under the rule of amalgama-

tion than they are now? To give as little as possible to their patrons, and take as much as possible from them, have in the past been the governing maxims of railway magnates. Are these gentlemen likely to turn over a new leaf when the spur of competition is withdrawn, and do that from free will which the force of circumstances has failed to extort? We greatly doubt it, and therefore we have grave misgivings as to the effects of general amalgamation, so far as the public are concerned, however well it may work in the interests of the amalgamating companies.

Look, for instance, at what may possibly happen as regards communication between London and the great centres of industry in the north of England and in Scotland. At present, there are practically three grand railway routes from London to Lancashire and the North: first, via the London and North-Western line and on by the North British or Caledonian to Edinburgh and Glasgow; second, via the Great Northern and either of the two Scottish lines; third, via the Midland, and, with a certain break (soon to be filled up by the completion of the line between Settle and Carlisle), on to Glasgow by the Scottish South-Western system. The amalgamation of the Caledonian and North British ends the competition between those companies, and the contemplated junction of both with the Great Northern will practically withdraw one route from rivalry altogether. The London and North-Western, as it were left out in the cold, must, so far as Scottish traffic is concerned, either join the amalgamated companies or open up a new outlet for itself; and, as the latter is not likely, the former course is most probably the one that will be adopted. That would reduce the competing lines to two—namely, what we may call the Great Northern and the Midland systems respectively. But why should not these be amalgamated also? Their interests are not more directly conflicting than were those of the Caledonian and North British, and the new law of unity may by-and-by conjoin them too. And then, though three routes to the north of England and Scotland would exist, they would be all "one concern," the directors of which could deal with the public as to the conveyance of both passengers and goods as they pleased. Not a very agreeable prospect this for said public; and as, under amalgamation, a like state of affairs might arise all over the kingdom, there is, we think, good grounds for scepticism as to the benefit the community is likely to derive from the so-much-lauded system of railway amalgamation and consequent unity of direction.

## THE POET SCHILLER.

THE erection of a statue to the poet Schiller has been one of the most recent events which the Germans have celebrated in Berlin as a national rather than a local work. Not only is the monument itself one of the additions which are designed to promote those improvements in the capital that are now being so rapidly completed, but it has in it something of a reminder that it is time to turn again to the memorials of peace and progress after the triumphs of war have received such overwhelming and engrossing attention. Schiller may be regarded as the poet of Germany, representative alike of the high (if cold and philosophical) thought and of the dramatic power that still belong to the history of German literature, if it has no adequate expression in the works of living writers. The occasion of inaugurating Schiller's statue was one of public significance; and even in England, where his poems and dramas are read and appreciated, there is a feeling that honour due to his memory claims as sympathetic recognition in the great capitals of Europe as it should receive in the little town of Marbach, on the Neckar, where he was born 112 years ago. The boy Schiller was little more than an intelligent schoolboy, fond of shirking his lessons, and rather irregular in his studies; but anecdotes are related of him which are characteristic of the man who was to become eminent as a dramatic poet. It is said that when quite a child he was found, during a thunderstorm, perched on the branch of a tree, whence he was watching the sky as the flashes of lightning threw their successive gleams over the dark cloud. When reprimanded by his parent, he replied that the lightning was so very beautiful he wished to see where it was coming from. In 1772 he had to prepare for confirmation; and, his mother having called him out of the street (where he was playing) to seriously collect his thoughts, he wrote a hymn, which was his first composition, and which led to the opinion that he was fitted for the ecclesiastical order. He himself was desirous of such a career, and underwent the four examinations before the Stutgardt Commission to which young men were subject before entering for the Church. But the Duke of Wurtemberg had founded a college, and offered its benefits to the sons of officers, among others to Schiller, whose father was an army surgeon. The young man, though averse to relinquishing his prospects, was afraid to refuse the offer, which almost became a command, and in 1773 was enrolled as a student of law. It was, however, so repulsive to him that he stole as many hours as he could to study the great poets, and in three years had become so convinced that he would never be a lawyer that he exchanged that profession for medicine, as only a slightly better alternative. The life of the college, with its seclusion, was altogether repugnant to his stirring and rather ardent mind, and, instead of conforming to the routine of classes and lectures, he would frequently steal out to the town or shut himself in his own chamber, where he feigned illness that he might write verses. After taking his degree he was attached, as physician, to the Grenadier battalion, and, in 1781, published "The Robbers," which was soon produced at Mannheim, and made an extraordinary sensation throughout Germany. Contrary to the rules of the service, Schiller put on plain clothes, and stole away from Stutgardt to Mannheim to see the performances, but was detected and placed for a week under arrest as a punishment. This so disgusted him that he took the opportunity of some public ceremonial to escape from Stutgardt, and fled to Mannheim, where the manager of the theatre received him with open arms and supplied him with money. Then he set to work and produced two tragedies ("Fiesco" and "Kabale und Liebe") in a twelvemonth. In 1783 he was appointed theatre-poet—a post of reasonable profit and respectability; and in 1785 he went to reside at Leipzig, where he produced some of his finest works. In 1789 Eichorn retired from the chair of History at Jena, and Goethe recommended Schiller to the place. There he married Fraulein Leugefeld, and settled down into a life of repose, during which he produced his "History of the Thirty Years' War," his Essays, and "Wallenstein." He then removed to Weimar for the benefit of his health, and his acquaintance with Goethe ripened into close friendship. He continued to work, and "Marie Stuart," "The Maid of Orleans," "The Bride of Messina," and "William Tell" followed in quick succession. "William Tell," however, was his last work. On May 9, 1805, after a lingering illness, he felt his end approaching. Of his friends he took a touch-

ing but tranquil farewell. Some one inquiring how he felt, he said, "Calmer and calmer." After having sunk into a deep sleep, he awoke for a moment, and, looking up with a lively air, said that "many things were growing plain to him." So he died, the great and noble spirit which animated his heart remaining to us in his works, which hold a high place in the regard of all who have a true feeling for fine and stirring poetry.

## Foreign Intelligence.

## FRANCE.

M. Littré, of the Institute, who is also a member of the Assembly, has written a long letter in favour of the gradual renewal of the latter body by fresh elections. The *Paris Temps*, which reproduces the letter from the *Journal de Lyon*, cordially adopts its conclusions. M. Littré's argument against the complete renewal of the Assembly by a general election is, it says, irrefutable. "After reading this excellent letter," adds the *Temps*, "it is more than ever obvious that, since party impatience demands that something should be done, a partial renewal is the only thing to do, and any other issue would be fatal."

Two Bonapartist papers, the *Avenir Libéral* and the *Pays*, have been suspended by M. Thiers for publishing false accounts of disturbances between soldiers and some of the inhabitants of Ajaccio, in Corsica. In these accounts it was stated that the soldiers were the aggressors, and that the Government had purposely prepared a snare for the people. The decree of suspension declares that such insults attack the honour of the Government as well as that of the army, and can no longer be permitted.

M. Gambetta has made a long political speech at St. Quentin, at a banquet celebrating the resistance of that place to the Germans on Oct. 8, 1870. M. Gambetta declared that a real Republic was the only Government which could regenerate France. He laid the whole blame of her reverses in the late war to the charge of the Empire, and maintained that the only way for her to retrieve her place in Europe was to improve and strengthen her internal position. She must introduce a comprehensive system of general and gratuitous education exclusively under lay direction. In conclusion, M. Gambetta declared himself strongly in favour of a dissolution of the present French Assembly.

The *Liberté* asserts that the Commission of Pardons has confirmed the death sentences passed upon Rossel and Ferré. The execution was fixed for yesterday (Friday), at the Camp at Satory.

It has been rumoured in Paris that as soon as the Assembly meets the Legitimists will propose a monarchical restoration. The Count de Chambord has received a great number of his friends at Lucerne, and has at last agreed (so it is said, but the organ of the party, the *Gazette de France*, does not guarantee the news) to abandon the white flag and accept the tricolour. The complement of this surrender is, of course, the recognition by the house of Orleans, in the person of the Count of Paris, of the rights of the elder branch.

M. Villemessant, of the *Figaro*, gives a semi-heroic and semi-comic account of an interview with "his King," the Count de Chambord, at Lucerne. The King was so impatient to see him that, after making an appointment, through his master of the ceremonies, for the next day, he ultimately decided to give him an audience within half an hour after his arrival. He rushed up to the editor of the most ribald and unscrupulous journal in Paris, stretched out both his hands, called him several times, "My dear Villemessant," and entered into most profound and intimate political conversation with him. Most of this, Villemessant says, he could not without a breach of confidence reveal; and accordingly he reveals nothing of the slightest interest, except what is already known, and has long been known, that the Count de Chambord sticks to his own Divine right and will never abdicate in favour of the Orleans dynasty.

Eight of the Communist prisoners accused of the murder of Generals Clément-Thomas and Lecomte have been sentenced to death by the Versailles court-martial. Others received various sentences, and some have been acquitted.

A German soldier having been stabbed in the streets of Epemay, and the assassin not having been discovered, severe measures have been taken against the town by the General in command. Any person found with arms in his possession is to be tried by court-martial; all cafés and restaurants are to be closed at eight o'clock, and all persons found in the streets after that hour are to be arrested.

The large emigration of men to escape Prussian military service continues from Alsace-Lorraine.

The *Courrier Diplomatique* states that M. Ozenne, before leaving London, intimated to the English negotiators the intention of the French Government to demand from the Assembly authority to terminate the treaty of commerce if England decidedly declined to accept an increase of the duty on cotton textures, tissues, and twists.

## ITALY.

The King arrived in Rome on Monday, and was received by Prince Humbert, the Ministers, the members of the municipality, and the National Guard. There was an immense crowd on the way to the palace, and much enthusiasm was exhibited. The city was decorated with flags.

A decree was signed on Wednesday, appointing a commission to draw up measures to be proposed to the Government for the reorganisation of the administration of ecclesiastical property throughout the kingdom. This step has been taken in order to carry out the law in reference to the relations of the Church and the State.

The new Bishop of Vigevano has addressed a pastoral letter to his clergy in which he manifests sentiments of deep attachment to the Royal family and recommends that prayers should be offered for the King's happiness.

## SPAIN.

Madrid has again been in the throes of a Ministerial crisis. On Friday week the Cortes almost unanimously decided to take into consideration Senor Ochoa's motion for the re-establishment of convents, and last Saturday rejected, by 173 votes against 118, a motion declaring it inopportune to debate the vote of censure against the Ministry. These two defeats of the Government were followed, first, by the prorogation of the Cortes, and then by the resignation of the Malcampo Cabinet. In this emergency the King sent for the Presidents of the Chambers and had a long interview with them. It is thought that the Malcampo Ministry will remain in power, but will be reconstituted.

A circular of the Government to the representatives of Spain abroad announces that as the tax on Rente has not been voted by the Cortes it will not be deducted.

## BELGIUM.

A popular demonstration against the Ministry took place in Brussels on Wednesday. M. Bara questioned the Minister of the Interior about the appointment of M. de Decker, formerly head of the Langrand Institution, to the Governorship of Limbourg. M. Bara severely criticised the conduct of the Government, and spoke at great length against the Langrand Institution. The Minister, in reply, vindicated the integrity of M. de Decker, and justified the choice of the Government. After the Chamber had closed its sitting, numerous groups assembled in front of the King's palace, loudly demanding the dismissal of the Ministry. A noisy demonstration was likewise made at the Ministry of Public Works. While the Chamber was sitting the Place de la Nation was crowded with people shouting, "Long live 1857!" "Long live Bara!" "Down with the Ministry!" "Long live the King!" At half-past four Burgomaster Anspach left the Chamber to harangue the people from the entrance to the Place de la Nation. He called upon all good citizens to avoid demonstrations which might disturb the public peace. A questor of the Chamber came out and handed to the Burgomaster a note from the President, calling upon the Burgo-



master to clear the square. The crowd, in reply, vociferated that the President had nothing to do with the police of the city outside the precincts of the Chamber. The Burgomaster continued addressing the crowd, but was not listened to. The police then came forward, and the people fell back murmuring, but without resisting. They confined themselves to shouting "Down with the Ministry!" and the "Brabançonne" was sung. By nine o'clock, however, complete tranquillity had been restored.

#### HOLLAND.

Holland has led the way among the European Powers in deciding that it will not maintain two diplomatic representatives in Rome—one accredited to the Pope and the other to the King of Italy. By 39 votes against 33 the Chamber has decided that the post of Envoy to the Holy See shall be abolished. The Minister for Foreign Affairs strongly opposed the measure as premature. He did not wish Holland to take the initiative in the matter. The Chamber, however, decided against him, though it afterwards showed its confidence in him by voting his Budget without opposition.

#### GERMANY.

In the German Parliament, on Tuesday, the Minister of War announced that the Government of the Empire merely intended to establish a navy of the second order, and that it had no intention of shortening the period within which that project was to be carried out.

The Federal Council have, it is stated, adopted the proposal of the Bavarian Government making it a criminal offence on the part of the clergy to preach Ultramontane politics.

#### AUSTRIA.

Baron Kellersperg having failed to form a Cis-Leithan Cabinet, Prince Adolf Auersperg has been charged with the task by the Emperor, and has submitted his programme to his Majesty. He has also laid it before the chiefs of the Constitutional party and obtained their approval of it. It is expected that several members of the party will accept seats in his Ministry.

Count Andrassy has issued a circular note to the diplomatic representatives of Austria abroad in which he emphatically declares that the foreign policy of Austria under the new Ministry will remain unchanged.

It was proposed the other day in Vienna that a national subscription should be raised for the purpose of purchasing an estate for Count Beust in the neighbourhood of the city. On hearing of this Count Beust begged, it is said, that the proposal might be abandoned.

The Magyar organs publish a letter from M. Kossuth, embodying a criticism on the policy of Count Beust. M. Kossuth considers the rights of Bohemia not only analogous to but identical with those of Hungary, and employs very strong language in condemning Count Beust's interference, which he ascribes to the machinations of Prince Bismarck, and prophesies that, after having thoroughly incorporated Alsace and Lorraine in the German Empire, the German Chancellor will proceed to annex the German parts of Austria.

#### TURKEY.

The Porte is making objections to the conclusion of a direct treaty between Russia and Roumania modifying the jurisdiction of the Consuls in the Principalities on the ground that the Treaties of 1856 prohibit the Principalities from contracting any international engagements without the participation and assent of the Suzerain Court.

#### THE UNITED STATES.

The Grand Duke Alexis of Russia has arrived in the United States, and his reception at New York was of a very imposing character. Ten thousand soldiers were under arms, and the populace exhibited great enthusiasm.

Three cases of Asiatic cholera have proved fatal in a village near Halifax. The disease had been introduced by the German steamer Franklin.

#### CANADA.

The troops sent to reinforce Fort Garry have arrived. Telegraphic communication has been established with Manitoba.

An abstract of the Census returns shows that the total population of the Dominion of Canada, exclusive of British Columbia and Manitoba, is 3,484,924, showing an increase of 12.79 per cent in round figures. The Ontario district has 1,600,000 inhabitants, the Quebec 1,200,000, New Brunswick 285,000, and Nova Scotia 387,000.

#### MEXICO.

According to a New York telegram, all Mexico is in a state of revolution, the army is disaffected, and the Government is paralysed.

**EXTRAORDINARY SUPERSTITION.**—The following is reported from a village near Lichester, in Somerset:—A well-to-do farmer, who has always borne the reputation of a shrewd man of business, a few weeks since had the misfortune to find a strange fatality among his herd of cows. A veterinary surgeon was called in and every precaution taken, and the remainder of the herd were in a fair way to recovery, when suddenly the farmer became suspicious, and insisted that he and his cows had been "overlooked," and immediately sought out a "wise woman" residing in an adjacent town. Acting upon the advice of the old hag, the farmer returned home, and shortly encircled with faggots the last bullock that died, ignited the pile, and burnt the carcass, an incantation being pronounced over the burning beast. The remainder of the herd recovered, and their recovery is of course attributed by the farmer and his simple-minded neighbours, not to the skill of the veterinary surgeon, but to the success of the weird ceremonial prescribed by the fortune-teller.

**HORRIBLE DEATH.**—On Saturday afternoon last William Cattle, nineteen years of age, was killed in a horrible manner at the works of the Paragon Iron Company (Limited), near Sheffield. He was sent to let the steam off a large boiler in the works, so that the boiler could be cleaned during Sunday. He opened the steam-valve, and it is supposed that something had stopped up this valve and prevented the steam escaping. Being in a hurry to get home, and rashly thinking that there could only be a little steam in the boiler, the young man loosened the screws of the "man-hole." In a few seconds the "man-hole" plate blew off with fearful violence, and Cattle was dashed against a wall some six yards off, while a tremendous stream of boiling water and a strong rush of steam poured on to his body for some few minutes. Several men were standing near, but they could render no aid until the boiler had emptied itself, as the rush of water and steam was so great. When Cattle was picked up it was found that his head had been dashed to pieces against the wall, while his body was literally boiled by the water and steam. Of course death must have been instantaneous.

**SAD STATE OF VIRGINIA.**—A correspondent of the *New York Times*, now travelling in Virginia, gives a very gloomy account of the present condition of that State. As a sample of the whole, he presents his readers with the following description of the chief town of a county twenty-five miles square in extent:—There are three stores, "in none of which can you find a greater luxury in the eating line than a box of French sardines—in truth, Potomac smelts." There is one smith, one tailor, one shoemaker, one carpenter, one wheelwright, and a Jack-of-all-trades. In the stores one can get groceries, calicoes, and the like; but if a lady wants a spoon of flesh she must send to Alexandria or Richmond for it. The mails are delivered three times a week, and it takes four days at the quickest to receive an answer from a distance of one hundred miles. There is no local preacher, no livery stable, no bank, no money-order office, no telegraph, no market, except for home produce, no mending of roads, no effort at public amusement or instruction, no social gatherings except of relatives, no associations for the relief of the poor, no benevolent society of any kind, and, lastly, no public library. There is one hotel in the town, in none of the rooms are broken-nosed and the basins cracked. The window-curtains are begrimed with smoke and dust, the dining tables are covered only with oilcloth, and the tableware consists of remnants of a dozen or more sets. The bill of fare compels corn-bread, butter, chileory coffee, milk, fried chicken, bacon, and occasionally ham, with fresh beef twice a month on the average, and fresh mutton once. As for the country round about, the farmers are rapidly sinking into beggary. They cannot, or they will not, recognise the necessity for a change of system occasioned by the emancipation of their slaves. They cling to their old plantations of enormous size. But they have neither capital, skill, nor energy to work them under the altered conditions which now prevail. The consequence is that they are being gradually sold out. The only crop they produce with profit is apples, which grow to perfection, and in marvellous abundance, even without cultivation. Yet even then they have not enterprise enough to export. Occasionally buyers come up from the coast and take the choice fruit, but thousands of millions of bushels are allowed to waste every year.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

#### THE LATE MARSHAL BENEDEK.

We last week notified the death of Marshal Benedek, and, as the deceased experienced strange vicissitudes of fortune, some further particulars of his life may be interesting.

A soldier of fortune, he won his way to the foremost rank of all in the Imperial army, only to fall at last to the very lowest as a Commander-in-Chief who was more overwhelmingly defeated than any generalissimo ever employed by the Kaiser, and, as the penalty of this appalling catastrophe, summarily superseded and permanently disgraced. Nevertheless, it cannot for an instant be doubted that Benedek's best chance of being remembered in history lies in the fact that it was he who held the chief command over the routed forces of Austria when they were all but annihilated on the fatal field of Königgrätz.

Ludwig von Benedek was born, in 1804, at Odenburg, in Hungary. Almost on the very frontiers of his native land, he received a purely military education at the academy in Wiener-Neustadt. At eighteen years of age—that is, in 1822—he entered the service of the Emperor as a Cornet in the Austrian cavalry. Steadily, step by step, he clambered up the ladder of promotion. Having gained his captaincy while yet in his early manhood, and obtained his majority not long afterwards, he had already, by the year 1843, risen to the rank of Colonel. Two years afterwards he was engaged upon active service in a post of considerable responsibility. To him, in a great measure, was intrusted the duty of suppressing, in 1845, the insurrectionary movement which had then broken out in Galicia. This task he contrived to perform so effectively in the western division of that province that his coadjutor in the enterprise, General Cullin, was enabled to carry by assault the beleaguered fortress of Podgorze. In 1847 Colonel Benedek was afforded a wider field for the display of his military capacity. This occurred when he was ordered to join the Austrian army in Italy at the head of his regiment. He there won credit to himself by his dash and determination during the stormy campaign of 1848, when the veteran Radetzky, startled by the revolutionary outbreak, grimly at bay before the Sardinians, face to face retreated closely across the plains of Lombardy to the foot of the Carpathians. In that memorable retreat from Milan Benedek distinguished himself conspicuously. His prowess was especially manifested in the conflict at Osone, and upon the battlefield of Curtatone, for which latter exploit he was rewarded with the order of Maria Theresa. When the tide of war turned in the following spring—that, namely, of 1849—Benedek advanced with the reinspired legions of old Marshal Radetzky so sweepingly at the pas de charge that a happier illustration was, perhaps, never afforded in history of the wisdom of the well-known proverb, "Reculez pour mieux sauter!" In the desperate fight of March 21, which, by the discomfiture of one of the divisions of the Sardinian army, led to the reduction of Mortara, Colonel Benedek was foremost among the combatants. His valour two days afterwards was no less remarkably signalled upon the occasion of the crowning victory of Radetzky, when on the field of Novara King Charles Albert not only yielded up all hope of redemption for his fortunes, but formally abdicated the Piedmontese sovereignty in favour of his son, the future King of Italy, Victor Emmanuel.

The Austrian province of Lombardy having been thus, at any rate for an interval, completely reconquered, Benedek was summarily transferred to Hungary, where Kossuth and his generals were for a while in arms at the head of a victorious revolution. In the fierce encounters which then took place between the insurgent troops and the loyal forces of the Kaiser, Benedek was twice seriously wounded, now at Raab, now on the banks of the Theiss, at Szegedin. Summoned back into Italy by the war of independence then opened up by the mandate of Napoleon III., General Benedek during the campaign of 1859 passed through the fiery ordeal of defeat with his soldierly fame unimpaired. He, at the least, was one of the very few Austrian generals engaged in that war who showed not only courage but capacity. At the close of the battle of Solferino, on June 24, his was the last division of all to quit the foughten field. In April, 1860, he was appointed Governor of Hungary, a post no doubt especially welcome to him as a native-born Hungarian. His predecessor in the Viceroyalty, curiously enough, was the very man by whom, a little more than six years afterwards, he was superseded on the morrow of the stupendous disaster of Sadowa—meaning the Archduke Albrecht. As it happened, General Benedek was only in power for a few months as Governor of the Hungarians. Before 1860 had drawn to an end he was again recalled to the south of the Carpathians by the disturbed state of things in the north-east of Italy. Venetia's time was coming, but meanwhile Benedek was placed at the head of the Austrian forces in Italy as commander-in-chief. Another lustre had not run out, however, when the fatal epoch was already fast approaching both for himself and for Austria. The war of 1866 was proclaimed on June 7 against Holstein, otherwise against Denmark; on June 15 simultaneously against Saxony and against Hanover; and on June 18 against the Austrian Empire, by the Prussian Sovereign. The command of the Austrian army of the South was accorded by the Kaiser to the Archduke Albrecht. The command of the Northern Army, upon which, by necessity, would fall the brunt of the campaign, was given to Benedek, he being regarded at the time as the fittest person in the Austrian army for the post of Generalissimo. Marshalled under his orders, the Northern Army, on the very day the war was declared at Berlin—that is, on June 18—entered Silesia. On the following day, the 19th, it was joined by the Saxon contingent. On June 22 the Prussian Crown Prince, at the head of the second army (that of Silesia), entered Bohemia. On June 23 Prince Frederick Charles, at the head of the 1st Army and accompanied by the Army of the Elbe, entered, in his turn, that same province of Bohemia, the chosen seat of war. Victory after victory, on the right and on the left, welcomed the advance of the banners of King William. By June 30 communications were opened between the two triumphant armies. On July 1 the command was assumed by the King in person, supported by the two most formidable and redoubtable of his liege subjects, Von Moltke and Von Bismarck, the one since then a Marshal, the other a Prince—the King himself (thanks not a little to both) having in the meantime become, through another and yet more terrible war, Emperor of Germany. Two days after William I. had assumed the command of the Prussian forces in Bohemia the Austrian army, on July 3, was crushed, so to speak, at a single blow, on the awful field of Sadowa, otherwise called Königgrätz. There the star of Benedek not simply paled, but was direfully and irretrievably eclipsed. Five days after his overwhelming defeat he was summarily removed from the supreme command by his Imperial master, Archduke Albrecht being appointed his successor. From that time until his death, in the sixty-seventh year of his age, little, if anything, has been heard of the once famous General Ludwig von Benedek.

**THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.**—A numerously-attended conference, under the auspices of the Liberation Society, was held, on Monday, at the City Terminus Hotel—Mr. Miall, M.P., in the chair. The better organisation of the society in London and the most efficient means of promoting their views were the subjects of discussion, and the tone of the meeting was decidedly favourable to the acceptance of Mr. Gladstone's challenge that the Liberation Society should educate the English people in the doctrines enunciated by Mr. Miall when the question of disestablishment was before the House of Commons in May last.

**ALARMING OMNIBUS ACCIDENT.**—On Tuesday night a serious accident happened to the penny one-horse omnibus which plies between Wellington-street, Strand, and Waterloo station. The omnibus started a little before eight o'clock from the Strand with its full complement of passengers—eight inside and four outside. On gaining the Surrey side the horse took fright and dashed off at a furious rate. The driver kept the animal well in hand until passing Stamford-street, when he lost all control over him, and in a couple of seconds the omnibus came in collision with a lamp-post opposite St. John's Church, resulting in the omnibus being overturned into the street and the lamp-post being wrenched out of the flagway. The driver and outside passengers were thrown into the roadway, and when the inside passengers were got out it was found that all were more or less hurt.

#### HOW RELIEF IS BEING ADMINISTERED IN CHICAGO.

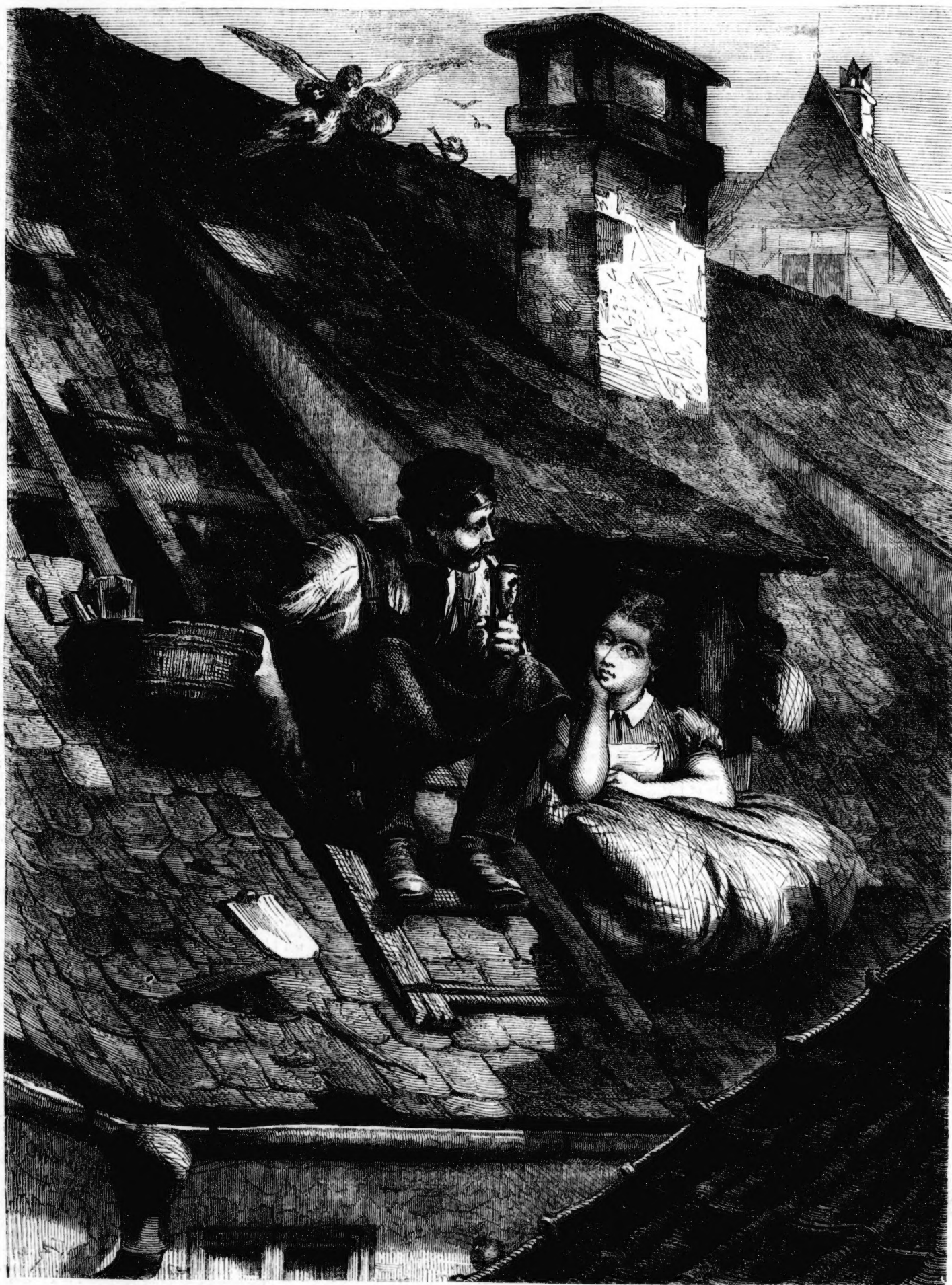
THE *Chicago Tribune* of Nov. 2 has an article explaining in what manner the money which has been subscribed for the sufferers by the fire is being applied. The article is written for the purpose of clearing up certain misgivings which have been expressed as to the mode in which the work of relief is being carried on:—

"The actual money subscribed in all parts of the world amounts, so far as is known, to about 3,000,000 dols. Of this sum the relief committee has received about one half, or say, 1,500,000 dols. With this million and a half of money they have carried on the work of housing, feeding, and clothing from 30,000 to 40,000 people since Oct. 9, aided by the contributions of provisions and goods which have also been made. But for much of this work money, and money only, is indispensable. Lumber, stoves, furniture, crockery, flour, beef, pork, sugar, coffee, tea, blankets, mattresses, coal, and various other articles absolutely necessary to the comfort and health of this army of destitute people, have to be purchased with ready cash. Take, for example, the one article of stoves, without which the people would perish. Two or three hundred were given, which would warm and cook for less than 2000 of the 30,000 or 40,000 in want. There was nothing to do but to buy, and to buy with ready money, and of the kinds and size of stove wanted there are not enough to be had from the seaboard to the Mississippi. They have all been bought up by the committee, and given away at a cost to the fund of more than 100,000 dols. Of mattresses the committee, foreseeing the coming necessity, ordered them from everywhere in the States and in Canada where they could learn that such articles were manufactured. Orders were sent forward to St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Detroit, Buffalo, and Montreal, and they were gathered by thousands from all these points. In addition to this, the committee has set to work every establishment in Chicago, and from 300 to 400 mattresses are turned out by them daily. And yet the demand both for stoves and mattresses cannot be met. But, of course, all this business has to be done with cash in hand. So, too, of houses. Between 3000 and 4000 have been given away—given away absolutely to the recipient, unless he elects to pay for it—and full 5000 are promised; while barracks have also been put up which shelter 1000 families, or at least 5000 persons. In every house and every family-room in the barracks are put a stove, a mattress—and generally more than one—a bedstead, and crockery. These houses and barracks are built with ready money, their furnishing costs ready money, and with the most rigid economy—aided by the fact that the committee bought up at the price of a month ago all the lumber they could lay their hands on—the cost of this indispensable shelter cannot be provided for at less than 1,000,000 dols. Then comes food, of which the staple articles, notwithstanding the generous gifts, have to be purchased, and for which the daily outlay is thousands of dollars. An immense number has still to be fed, though it decreases daily, as the honest get to work for themselves and the dishonest are cut off as the system for their detection and the judicious distribution of food becomes daily more perfect and accurate. At the outset there was inevitably some waste in the distribution of both food and clothing, for all applicants were relieved, that none might go hungry or naked, and there was neither the time nor the force at hand to examine into every case. But whatever waste there was, be it observed, was on the side of mercy; and yet, now that this inevitable waste is stopped, and the abuses which arose, not on the side of distribution, but on the side of reception of bounty—which we think an important distinction—the daily outlay of money for food, for some sorts of clothing, such as blankets, boots and shoes, and for handling this enormous business, is very great. It is very safe to say, and every man of ordinary reflection, we think, must see that it must be so, that the relief committee must be already looking with a good deal of anxiety at the bottom of their pile of 3,000,000 dols., already so largely diminished in thirty days, and asking themselves, 'What of the night?' when we have as yet got only to the edge of cold weather, and there are five months of winter yet to come, with its penury, its hunger, its storms, its enforced idleness, and its despair. And is all this not answer enough to all the cavils and questionings of doubters and grumblers, whether in town or not? The poor are fed and clothed daily—nobody can doubt it; the poor and hungry least of all. They are being housed as rapidly as human industry and activity can bring it about—as everybody with eyes can see. These things cannot be done without money; of money there is only about 1,500,000 dols. in hand, and that is where it has gone and is going to. Had it not been for the voluntary contributions of food and clothing in kind, not a dollar of it by this time would have been left; and the result would have been the same had not the work fallen into the hands of an organised association, accustomed, though on a smaller scale, to work of this sort, and managed by men who, if character and position can ever count for anything, have at stake all that they are and all that they possess for a conscientious, and just, and wise discharge of the duties devolved upon them. If we may ever assume anything about human conduct we may assume that these gentlemen would not, even if they could, do anything but precisely the right thing in the enormous responsibility resting upon them; and, looking at it from a merely business point of view, it is as plain as it ever can be in human affairs, that they could not, even if they would, carry on the work in their hands, with the means at their command, except with the most rigid economy and the exercise of unusual ability."

**"RADICALS" AND "RESPECTABLES."**—Mr. Winterbotham, M.P., Mr. Miall, M.P., and Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., spoke, the other day, at a meeting held at the Congregational Church, Brixton, to celebrate the twenty-fifth year of the ministry of the Rev. James Baldwin Brown. Mr. Richard and Mr. Winterbotham spoke as members of the congregation. In the course of his speech Mr. Richard referred to a time when Nonconformity was divided into "Respectables" and "Radicals." Mr. Miall and himself belonged to the "Radicals"; most of those on the platform belonged to the "Respectables." The "Respectables" advocated peace, and the "Radicals" righteousness; but he was glad that the two sections of Nonconformity were blending, and that peace and righteousness had kissed each other. Mr. Winterbotham, speaking for the laity, said he was glad to take that opportunity of paying his emphatic homage to the power and usefulness of the Christian pulpit. There were some who regarded the pulpit as the sole source of blessing to mankind, and they were generally mistaken; and there were others who disparaged the influence of the pulpit—at least in the future; but his experience of public life—by which he meant concern in all that interested the great mass of the people—had convinced him that nothing but the Christian pulpit could be the salvation of this land. There was no position of wealth or power comparable in influence to that of the Christian minister; but his manifold difficulties were such that he was entitled to more appreciation and more sympathy from laymen, and especially from those who were engaged in more or less intellectual pursuits.

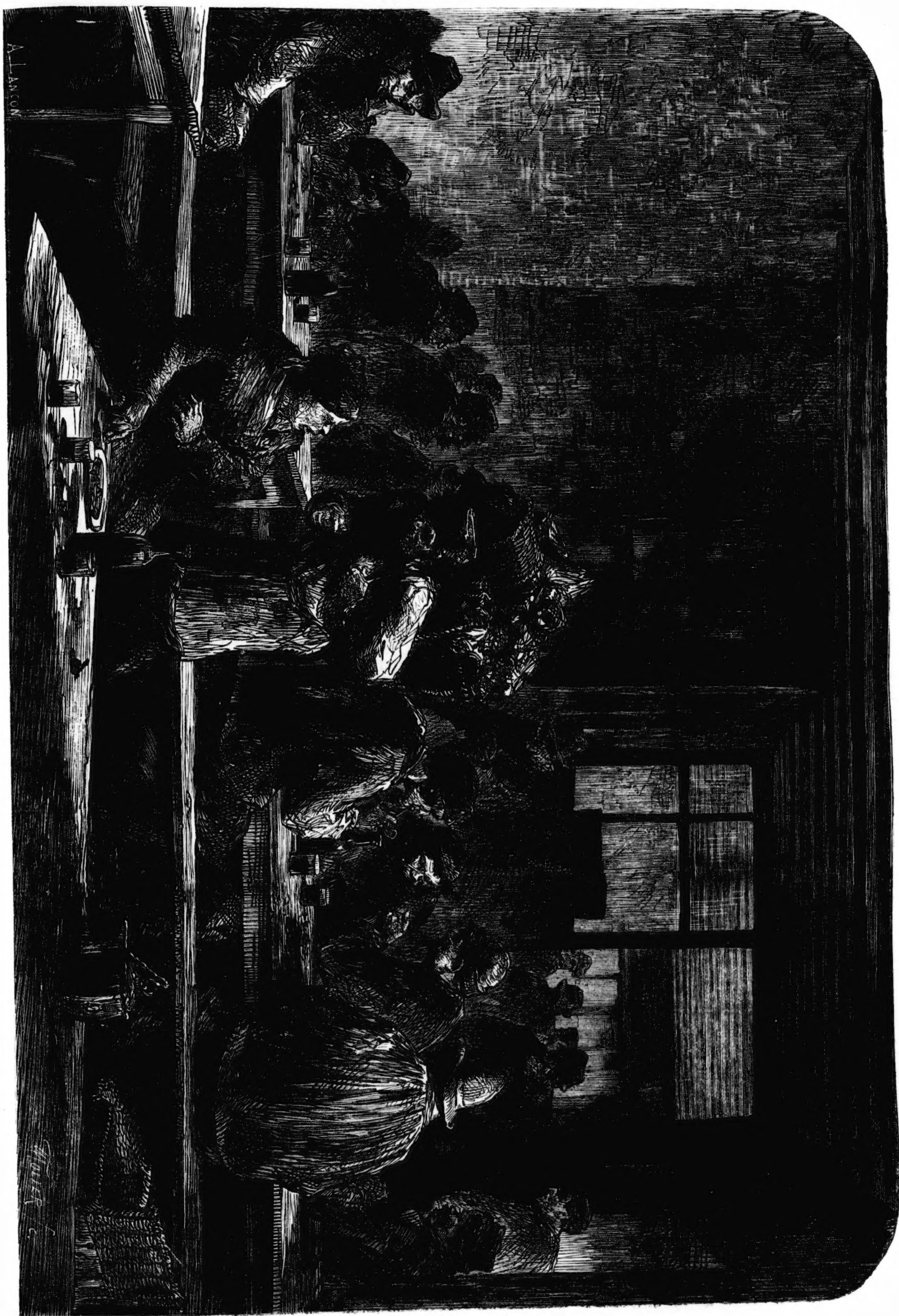
**A VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN JAVA.**—The *Batavia Handelsblad* of Sept. 25 publishes the following particulars of a volcanic outbreak at Ternate:—"On the afternoon of Aug. 7 a violent earthquake was felt, of which the exact direction was unknown. The Ternate mountain had from 9 a.m. caused a dull, rumbling sound to be heard, varied at intervals by loud reports, and began in the course of the day to cast out streams of lava. The sky looked dark, and the whole country round about was darkened by the down-coming smoke-clouds. Luckily, a southerly wind sprang up, which gave another direction to the glowing lava-streams flowing lavishly, and led the fire in seven currents to the ravines. This frightful natural phenomenon held on during the night between the 7th and 8th. The inhabitants, thinking their island to be doomed, could not sleep, and passed the night outside their houses looking up anxiously at the furious volcano, which seemed to threaten them all with certain destruction. At daybreak the outburst became worse still; the population began to fly to the islands of Tidore and Halmahera. All the Tidorese on Ternate fled back to their island accompanied by thousands of other runaways. The Chinese were the first to seek safety in flight. The casting out of fire and stones held on for about twelve days, after which it became less. The damage caused to houses and plantations is enormous, but has not been as yet accurately ascertained." The *Java Bode* of Sept. 19 states that this outburst was the most violent known at Ternate within the memory of man. The whole island shook from the underground motion. A moment of rest was followed by another explosion which shook the houses to their foundations. There were luckily only some slight earthquake shocks felt. On Aug. 28 the volcano was again at rest—at least, only a small cloud was seen coming out of the crater.





BETWEEN EARTH AND HEAVEN.





LOW LIFE IN PARIS: THE LITTLE MAZAS.



### "BETWEEN EARTH AND HEAVEN."

THERE are some trades which would seem more than others to give men opportunities for loveliness, or perhaps some recondite influence in the trades themselves affects the sentiments and develops the tender passion. Apart from the butcher and the baker, who call daily for orders, and the milkman, who is, in his way, a privileged individual, sustaining a general and platonic relation to all the domestic servants in his rounds—apart even from the brewer's man, who calls periodically, and has a chance of a sly word as he taps the fortnightly cask of beer, there are carpenters who are called in to mend kitchen tables; gardeners who take their "elevens," with their bread and cheese, in the scullery; jobbing plasterers and odd men who whiten ceilings and reset ranges; and gasfitters, who are occasionally fetched to find out an escape from a pinhole in a leaden tube, suspiciously near the corner where cook or housemaid do their plain sewing of an evening. But, from whatever cause it may arise, the journeyman plumber and glazier is the visitant most dangerous to the hearts of British maid-servants; while, to judge from the clever picture from which our Engraving is taken, the same peculiarity is to be observed in that wonderful country which we are just now exhorted to look up to as a model of all that is good and great in manners, morals, and intelligence. Certainly the glazier has remarkable opportunities, especially when his duties include window-cleaning as well as window-mending, and he is able to present his countenance all ready framed and glazed to the admiring damsel who "does" the inside of the panes while he sits astride his board in the outer post of danger, hanging, as it were, on the verge of a frightful accident and in peril of his emotion causing him to overbalance and transfix himself on the area railings. It is when he is engaged on a roof, however, that he has his great chance. After a heavy spring rain has leaked through a misplaced tile and the first bright day is chosen for repairs, then, should the house be high-pitched and be furnished with a dormer window, the patient visitor may knock in vain at the street-door, if he should call at that happy hour when the sons of toil "knock off" for half an hour for their matutinal beer and "bit o' bacca." It is just at that hour that Betsy and Sally discover how much "them upper rooms want doing out," and how necessary it is to open the top windows to let a good blow of fresh air through the house. Besides—who knows? "These bricklayer fellows ain't always to be trusted; and supposing one of 'em should get in at the window and empty two or three of the feather beds! So, if I was you, Mem, I'd just let me go and keep a hi on him; which I don't exactly like the looks of the very first time he come to the house." Very well, Sally. You have learnt to tell fibs as well as your betters; but be careful. You have had two eyes on him for the last half hour, unaware, perhaps, that the wondering visitor who has waited so long at the door has his eyes on you, from the lamp-post at the corner of the street. Missus's foot is even now upon the stair; but, for goodness' sake, don't scream when she tugs at your skirts from behind, or Charles—well, say Karl, it is all the same—may slip off that wooden frame, and be the subject of a crowner's quest and newspaper paragraph in tomorrow's list of casualties. You are both of you nearer to earth than to heaven just now, little as you may think it; and, unless you learn to make love like pigeons, it is best to come off the tiles and coo at the garden-gate till your wings have grown.

### A "LOWER DEEP" IN PARIS.

WE have already published sundry illustrations from actual sketches of low life in Paris, and have reproduced scenes for descriptions of which the reader should go to the pages of Eugene Sue's "Mysteries," or "Les Misérables" of Victor Hugo. It is among the ragpickers that the extremity of squalor is to be found, though not always the worst extremity of misery. Those who know Paris well and have some acquaintance with its by-streets late at night will have had occasion to note the stealthy approach of the chiffonnier, will have noted the face under that broad-leaved leathern hat or ragged cap, and may often have shrunk involuntarily from its expression. It is doubtful whether the ragpickers are to be charged with ordinary robberies and street assaults, however. They probably are among the very lowest of the dregs of the French capital; and it is not easy even for a Londoner to imagine anything lower, or any set of people more evil-looking, ignorant, and depraved than those Parisian scoundrels who came to the surface during the reign of the Commune, and are always ready for a desperate enterprise, without compunction, so long as they do not incur any immediate danger to their own carcasses. It is difficult to define the actual position of the community of chiffonniers, however, for they are a recognised corporation, and have a kind of standing. Perhaps that fact makes them the more dangerous, since they claim a certain quarter of Paris as their own—a quarter known by its wretched tenements, many of them coloured with yellow plaster. We have previously introduced our readers to this locality (a dangerous place to visit at night, for the chiffonniers will brook no intruders in their conclaves), a dangerous place even by day to the uninitiated, and not very attractive even to the explorer of the manners and customs of the people. In fact, everything there is squalid, such as the cabaret to which we referred a few weeks ago; a place where men and women, fresh from the mud and refuse of the streets, go in to take a fiery stimulus and then pass on, since there is neither chair, stool, nor table to tempt them to remain. This week we publish a representation of a rather more pretentious place, known as the Little Mazas, a humorous appellation referring of course to the bigger Mazas, the prison with which so many of the guests at this strange hostelry have been acquainted. As it appears in our picture, the Little Mazas may be seen almost any night, when lowering, ruffianly men and hideous women come in, reeking from the filth of the gutters, and, setting down their burdens of refuse, seek the repose of these rough wooden benches, or fall into a fitful, half-drunken sleep on the bare tables, on which is the little blue wine or the poisonous brandy with which they sometimes accompany a scrap of coarse food. It is, after all, the misery more than the crime of these people which is obvious to the visitor. The bare, smeared, and filthy walls; the wretched, sordid, unfurnished room; the dreadful atmosphere of the den, with all the evil odours of the place and the people brought out by the heat of a pipe-stove, round which the earlier guests cluster like obscene flies. The whole place is foul; and, amidst such influences, it is not difficult to imagine that political economists and reformers find it hard to solve the riddle of how to deal with poverty and vice as two separate conditions of disordered humanity.

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.—Preparations were on Saturday commenced at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, for the forthcoming cattle show, which it is now ascertained, so far as the number of entries is concerned, will be quite equal to that of last year. The president of the Smithfield Club for the present year is the Marquis of Exeter; and amongst the entries, in addition to the names of the Queen and the Prince of Wales, both of whom contribute largely, will be found a more than usual number of the nobility. The Duke of Richmond, as a matter of course, takes a prominent position amongst the South Devon classes; whilst the successor of the late Earl Walsingham, who invariably carried off so many prizes in the Leicester and other long-wooled breeds of sheep, will be found following in the wake of his ancestor, and the same may be said of the successor of the late Lord Berners. Amongst other noble and distinguished contributors of stock will be found the Duke of Rutland, the Duke of Marlborough, the Earl of Hardwicke, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Earl Spencer), the Earl of Leicester, Lord Bridport, Lord Sondes, the Earl of Fowls (late president), Lord Tredgar, Lord Penrhyn, Sir J. Throgmorton, Sir M. W. Ridley, Earl Beauchamp, Mr. McComb, M.P., and a number of the principal farmers and graziers. All animals intended to be exhibited will have to arrive at the Agricultural Hall before ten o'clock on the night of Saturday Dec. 2, at which hour the gates will be finally closed. The private view of the show will take place on the following Monday, after the judges have made their awards, which it is believed will be about two p.m., at which hour the public will be admitted at a charge of 5s. each. Prior to that hour, however, the admission will be confined to the members of the club, the exhibitors, and the public press. Tuesday, the 5th, will be the first shilling day, and the show will continue open daily till Friday, Dec. 8, when it will finally close.

### THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER

OF

### THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES,

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1871.

### THE "UNSECTARIANS."

MODERATE as are the demands of the Nonconformists, as formulated in the matter of National Education, and simple as the ultimate issue really is, we are afraid the question will prove a very troublesome one to all parties in Parliament during the coming Session. An attempt is being made to show that the "Unsectarians," as some people call them (though the word is incorrectly formed), are, in truth, only a new sect. This, read strictly, is quite true. But the inference which it is attempted to draw is one that we must guard against. That inference is, that at bottom these and similar discussions can never resolve themselves into anything but a conflict for ascendancy, as between people of different religious opinions.

Now this is not so, and it would have much less chance of being adopted for an hour, even by the most careless, if Liberals had adhered more steadily to their old flags and watchwords. The "Unsectarians" are those who wish Christianity to be taught in the National Schools—at the very lowest by the reading of the Bible—and who would tax ratepayers of all creeds for the teaching of Christianity in this way in denominational schools so long as doctrines peculiar to the denomination were not taught to the children. Now, it has been abundantly pointed out in this journal, and is, indeed, obvious, that you cannot possibly teach the most "unsectarian" Christianity ever invented without doing injustice to some ratepayer. The Roman Catholic most solemnly objects to the "authorised version" of the Bible, and would introduce the Douai version. What right, then, have you to tax him for one farthing of the expense of teaching a shred of "unsectarian" Protestantism by the reading of the usual version? The case of the Jew is still plainer. Earl Russell has been writing to Mr. George Dixon that his desire is that the youth of England should be brought up in the religion of Christ. No doubt. But what is the desire of Rabbi Adler? There are, we believe, Jews who go through ceremonies of abjuration and abhorrence at the very mention of the name of the Founder of Christianity; and it reads rather oddly to find Earl Russell—whose antecedents are fresh in modern memory—advocating a scheme of national education which would compel such Jews—as good citizens as any Christians—to pay for the teaching of the Christian religion. "Unsectarians" of his Lordship's class are, indeed, only "a new sect;" and, so long as their principle is allowed, nothing can come out of the question but a conflict for ascendancy, in which numbers and force must win; somebody—Jew, Romanist, or Secularist—being pushed to the wall, and getting his pocket picked.

But it is the principle that we object to. What the Government may tax its subjects for in the matter of education is strictly defined and bounded by the reasons of its action in the matter of education at all. Those reasons are, in reality, only one—namely, the public safety. We have the same kind of right to punish a parent who does not teach his child ciphering as we have to punish a parent who neglects to teach a child how to carry a spoon to its mouth or to walk straight—namely, that a human being who is not taught certain things is sure to be burdensome or dangerous, or both, to the rest of the community. At least, if that principle cannot be made out it follows that a Government can never have the right to establish a system of compulsory education.

Now let us observe what follows from the very nature of the case. It is often affirmed that the reason we may not teach religious doctrines by compulsion is that so few are agreed about them. But this cannot be the right or ultimate reason; for, at bottom, men are profoundly divided on many questions of morals as well as of secular culture. And a Government would be not more entitled to violate the consciences of any of its subjects in these matters than in matters commonly called religious. So we must go farther afield for the true reason. This reason the Liberal party have lately got slack in remembering, and still more slack in putting forward; but it must come once again to the front if these questions are to be honestly settled. What, then, do men combine for when they set up Governments? We answer, they combine to protect themselves from violence by force, to obtain the greatest possible amount of freedom of action for each indi-

vidual short of the "right" to injure others, and to organise by central and sub-central authority such of the physical conditions of life as help the common convenience. Now, in the next place, let it be granted that it is found in a civilised society like ours that a human being who is not taught certain things cannot be governed, and will do certain acts which tend to paralyse all organisation of convenience and self-help, and we have then a logical reason for teaching those "certain things." But let us clearly note that, by the very terms of the hypothesis, the reason stops short at the point at which a Government can interfere by force for ends of safety and freedom. Here is the point to which the Liberal friends of compulsory education must come back. When they have made this return to the old ground they will discover that there is only one honest way out of the difficulties of State education. And if ever there was a matter in which honesty is the best policy, this is one. The case lies in a nutshell. Imperfection is incident to everything human. Move which way we will, we may commit an injustice. But there is one direction in which, if we move an inch, we must commit an injustice. Injury to somebody or other is the very condition of motion upon that line. This being so, as it demonstrably is, we do not believe that any compromise upon that line can possibly be maintained for long.

### LORD RUSSELL ON UNSECTARIAN EDUCATION.

THE following correspondence has lately passed between Earl Russell and Mr. G. Dixon, M.P.:

Cannes, France, Nov. 11, 1871.

Sir,—I have read with great admiration your speech at the meeting of the National Education League on Oct. 7.

If I understand it rightly, the League insist that "all schools aided by local rates shall be unsectarian;" but not that they should be secular. If I am right, I should wish to join the League, and to subscribe £10 to its funds till its objects are attained. I am glad to see that you intend to bring this all-important question, early in the Session, under the notice of the House of Commons.

A great struggle will be made by the clergy of the Church of Rome and of the Church of England to maintain and perpetuate sectarian schools aided by rates and by the State.—I remain, your obedient servant,

RUSSELL.

George Dixon, Esq., M.P.

The Dales, Birmingham, Nov. 13, 1871.

My Lord,—Your note of the 11th inst. reached me this morning, and has been read with pleasure and thanks.

We have always refrained from using the word "secular," believing that "unsectarian" more accurately expressed our meaning; we have never advocated the exclusion of the Bible from the national schools by Act of Parliament, but we have expressed our opinion that, in order to ensure the unsectarian character of the teaching in the rate schools, it would be advisable that the Bible, when read, should be read without note or comment.

Your Lordship would add to the service you have rendered to the League by granting permission to publish your letter of adherence to the movement.—I have the honour to be, your Lordship's obedient servant,

GEORGE DIXON.

The Right Honourable Earl Russell, K.G.

Cannes, Nov. 16, 1871.

Sir,—I have read with much satisfaction your letter of Nov. 13. I can have no hesitation in joining the League, and in giving you permission to publish my letter of the 11th inst. I am not of opinion that the Bible, when read, should be read without note or comment; but I think this is a point of so much difficulty, and there is so much danger of slipping into sectarian comments on the part of teachers, that I do not wonder at the opinion expressed by the League.

My wish and hope is that the rising youth of England may be taught to adopt, not the Church of Rome, or the Church of England, but the Church of Christ. The teaching of Christ, whether dogmatic or not, is to be found in the Bible; and those who in their infancy read the Bible may, at their own choice, when they reach the age of fifteen or sixteen years, follow the teaching of the Church of Rome, or of any Protestant community they may prefer.

In this manner Christianity may in time be purged of the corruptions which, in the course of time and amid the conflicts of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, have stained its purity and perverted its spirit of love and charity.—Your obedient servant,

RUSSELL.

George Dixon, Esq., M.P.

SHIPWRECKS AND LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.—On Sunday night last the barque Albion, of Rostock, was wrecked on Kirkton Head, N.B., during a strong south-westerly gale of wind. The Peterhead life-boat of the National Life-Boat Institution put off through a heavy sea, and gallantly saved the whole of the vessel's crew of ten men. The following morning the society's life-boat Algonon and Eleanor, presented to it by Eleanor, Dowager Duchess of Northumberland, and stationed at Haxley, on the coast of Northumberland, was happily the means, during stormy weather, of saving the crew, numbering eight men, from the wrecked brig Osborne, of Hartlepool.

THE LATE CHIEF CONSTABLE TALBOT.—The *Dublin Daily Express* has published some details of the life of the late Chief Constable Talbot, from which it would appear that he was a sort of "Admirable Crichton" in his way. At the age of nineteen he entered the constabulary, and his taste and talent soon introduced him into the detective department of that body. Finding his country education insufficient for his advancing position, he set to work to improve it. Observing the advantages the lawyers had over him when defending prisoners, he studied jurisprudence, so that he could read an Act or prepare a case as well as most of them. Later he had commenced the study of medical jurisprudence. Nor were other studies beneath his attention. As a linker he travelled with his budget, and made a good living at it, too. He could make and mend shoes, undertake bricklaying, carpentry, slating, plastering, &c.; all came as by instinct to him, and in farming he was ever at home. Nor were his accomplishments neglected. He played cards with the sharps and knew their tricks, some of which he exhibited in open court when prosecuting a gang which infested a railway line. He could dance a jig or reel, court the girls, and tell a capital story or joke; but all was acting, for beneath the sparkling surface there was the stern determination to accomplish a purpose unsuspected by any. He was "on duty," and for the detection of crime and protection of society he felt, no doubt, that he had justified any means. At the commencement of the Crimean War he joined the Commissariat Department, and received a silver medal for his faithful services and ability in a position of trust which he occupied. When the Fenian organisation became so powerful and extended that in order to suppress it a thorough knowledge of the leaders and their movements was necessary, Talbot volunteered for the dangerous duty, and so well did he perform it that he received the highest praise at the close of the State trials from the Judges and Crown counsel. To detail his exploits would fill a volume, and through his means nearly two hundred of the leaders and active men of the Fenian body in the district of Limerick and adjoining counties were convicted. Adopting the name of Kelly, he appeared on the banks of the Shannon as a water bailiff, became acquainted with the neighbours, was sworn into the Fenian Brotherhood, and was ultimately made a head centre. He was as good a Catholic as any of them, regular at mass every Sunday, attentive to his confessional duties, and even partook of the sacred elements publicly. Little did the Fenians who came to the chapel to confess know, as they were repulsed by the priest, that the big woman devotionally kneeling alongside with beads and book was noting every one of them to report them to Dublin Castle that night. Talbot stopped at nothing, and through his information the Fenian conspiracy was frustrated and the lives of thousands of people saved, as well as a vast amount of public money.



## SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER MAJESTY has sent to Mr. T. Hughes, for transmission to Chicago, a copy of what are known as "the Queen's books." Her Majesty has added to the personal interest of the gift by inserting her autograph in the volumes.

THE PRINCE OF WALES has been unable to fulfil his engagement to visit the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh at Elvedon, Thetford, through a sudden attack of indisposition.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS OF WALES, feeling deeply the importance of giving a better education to girls of the middle classes, has allowed the North London Collegiate and Camden Schools for Girls to be placed under her patronage, and has forwarded a donation of fifty guineas as her Royal Highness's contribution in aid of the funds.

LORD TENTERDEN, C.B., Assistant Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has been appointed her Majesty's agent to attend the Tribunal of Arbitration which is to meet at Geneva under the provisions of the Washington Treaty to adjudicate on the Alabama claims.

THE RIGHT HON. HUGH AND MRS. CHILDERS arrived from a Continental tour on Monday. On Tuesday the right hon. gentleman visited the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen at the Admiralty.

SIR HENRY ELLIOTT has offered to the Sultan the congratulations of the British Government upon the reforms effected by the new Ottoman Cabinet and those now in course of execution.

BARONETRIES have been conferred upon Mr. Thomas Graham Briggs, of Barbadoes, and Dr. Robert Christison, of Edinburgh.

THE COMPANY OF NEW TESTAMENT REVISERS have completed the first, and provisional, revision of the first two Gospels, and a commencement has been made in the revision of the Gospel of St. Luke.

MR. RUSKIN was, on Thursday, elected Lord Rector of St. Andrew's University by a majority of 7 over Lord Lytton, the numbers polled being—Ruskin, 86; Lytton, 89.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BERLIN propose to abolish the stamp duty on newspapers and almanacs.

MR. G. E. LAWSON, sculptor, London, has received a commission, through the Chilean Ambassador in Paris, to execute in bronze a colossal statue of Admiral Lord Dundonald, to be erected at Valparaiso.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT, M.P., it is understood, will address his constituents at Birmingham before the reassembling of Parliament.

THE TRIAL OF THE REV. JOHN SELBY WATSON for the wilful murder of his wife has been definitely fixed to commence at the Old Bailey on Wednesday, Dec. 13.

A WOMAN NAMED FURNEAUX was, on Wednesday, committed for trial at Birmingham for swindling. She represented herself to be Lord Arthur Clinton, who, according to her story, did not die at Christchurch in June, 1870.

THE GREAT FOUR-OARED RACE FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP and a stake of £400 was rowed on the Tyne on Wednesday. One crew consisted of Robert Chambers, Harry Kelley, John Bright, and James Percy; and the other of Thomas Winslip, J. H. Sadler, Robert Bagnall, and James Taylor. The latter won by two lengths.

PLYMOUTH, where Sir R. P. Collier was returned without opposition on his appointment to the recordership of Bristol fifteen months ago, on Wednesday sent a Conservative to Parliament. The close of the poll showed that Mr. Bates had received 1753 votes, and Mr. Rooker 1511. The latter mustered 575 votes less than did Sir R. Collier at the general election of 1868, while the Conservatives had increased their number by 247.

THE BIRMINGHAM JEWS have formed an association to oppose the London Society for the Conversion of the Jews. Everybody paying a shilling a year to be a member.

THE ICE upon the ornamental water in St. James's Park, on Tuesday, was sufficiently strong to permit of skating, and several hundred persons assembled for that purpose.

A FOOTBALL-MATCH between the representatives of England and Scotland took place at Kennington Oval last Saturday, and resulted in favour of the English team by two goals to one.

THE NEW THOROUGHFARE connecting the eastern end of Fleet-street with the Holborn Viaduct was thrown open to the public on Monday. It is about a quarter of a mile in length, and has been carried out at a cost of £45,000.

AN EXPLOSION occurred on board the Cunard screw-steamer Samaria, anchored in the Sloyne at Liverpool, on Monday night. The explosion was caused by the accumulation of gas in the coal-bunkers. Seven seamen were removed to the hospital seriously burned, but it is not thought that any of them are fatally injured.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LABOUR REPRESENTATION LEAGUE, held last Saturday evening, it was announced that a winter series of public meetings, for the discussion of important social and political questions, would shortly be commenced.

MR. GRAHAM SMITH, of Easton Erey, near Malmesbury, committed suicide, last Saturday, by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. Mr. Smith had ordered his horse and gone to his room to dress to join in the Beaufort hunt, and was found by his valet in his room covered with blood. He died the same evening.

THE TREASURY RECEIPTS amounted, from April 1 to the 18th inst., to £40,043,061, as compared with £38,367,580 last year. In the same period the expenditure was £44,735,673. On Saturday last there was a balance of £2,458,038 in the Bank of England, and £623,613 in that of Ireland.

A PORTRAIT of the late Mr. de Wilde, painted by Mr. J. Edgar Williams, has recently been presented to the Northampton Museum. The inscription on the frame is as follows:—"George James de Wilde, author, artist, humorist, and editor of the Northamptonshire Mercury for upwards of forty years. Presented to the Northampton Museum by his admirers and friends, 1871."

THE PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY have contracted for the immediate construction of five additional steam-ships to be added to their already magnificent fleet. Three of these are to be screws of 3500 tons each, of great speed, for the service of the Liverpool and Valparaiso line, and two paddle-wheel vessels of 1500 tons each, for employment on the coast.

THE REMAINS OF ALEXANDRE DUMAS are to be transported next month from Villiers-Cotterets to Paris for interment in the Père La Chaise.

A TERRIBLE CALAMITY has occurred off the mouth of the Mersey. Two sunken ships have been discovered near the north-west light-ship, and from facts ascertained it is beyond all reasonable doubt that both vessels foundered after collision, with all on board. The unfortunate vessels are believed to be the Mary Baker, bound for Bermuda, and the brigantine Arrow, homeward bound from Sierra Leone.

AN IRISH HOME RULE ASSOCIATION has been formed in London. Its members will endeavour to obtain for Ireland a Parliament for the management of her internal affairs, and the control over her own resources and revenues. The power of dealing with all questions affecting the government of the empire is to be left to the Imperial Parliament.

A MAIDEN LADY NAMED CATHERINE TICKLE is now residing in Westgate-street, Llaneston, Cornwall, who has, beyond all doubt, attained the age of one hundred years. The register of baptisms for the parish of St. Mary Magdalene contains an entry of her baptism on Nov. 7, 1771. Her father died at the age of ninety-two years. Miss Tickle is living with her widowed sister, aged eighty-eight. The centenarian has been a cripple ever since she was four years of age.

JOHN DEAN, a discharged soldier, was convicted at the Central Criminal Court, on Monday, of having enlisted in the Army reserve force in several districts, and thus obtained, with the aid of forged certificates and false declarations, the fees and bounty in each case. The system was, it was stated, much practised; and it resulted, among other things, in giving to the force a fictitious numerical strength, the same man being counted over and over again. Mr. Commissioner Kerr sentenced the prisoner to eighteen months' hard labour.

MR. HAMPDEN, a gentleman who believes the earth is flat, and not round, was indicted, on Tuesday, for writing post-card libels to the editor of the Field, who had acted as umpire and decided a wager against him on the subject of his belief. He pleaded guilty, and was discharged on his recognisances to come up for judgment if called upon. He made a very ample apology to Mr. Walsh, the prosecutor.

A SINGULAR OBJECTION TO WORK, on the part of a casual pauper, was made, on Monday, at the Greenwich Police Court. A man who had been admitted to the Lewisham Workhouse last Saturday night, and was provided with supper, bed, and breakfast, refused to assist in cleaning the ward on the following morning, on the ground that it was illegal to exact work from him on Sunday. The magistrate sent him to prison for twenty-one days, with hard labour.

A SAD AFFAIR has taken place near Nuneaton, in Warwickshire. Dr. Eaton, a medical man of some standing, having been to visit a patient six miles off that place, on Friday night week, set off to return at about ten o'clock, and was found next morning sitting on the side of the road by his horse and trap, in a dying state. He had evidently missed his road, and, coming to a watercourse, had been thrown out, his clothes being saturated and stiff with frost. Brandy was administered, and he was taken home, but died soon after his arrival.

## THE LOUNGER.

In times not long gone by our election contests were honest, stand-up fights between the two great political parties: Whigs against Tories in my young days; afterwards Liberals against Conservatives; then, for a time, Free-traders against Protectionists. True, in every county and borough there were always some smaller questions which would alienate a few voters from each side; but these were mainly local matters, and, unless the fight was very close, did not tell much upon the result. But times are changed. The two parties now do not close their ranks and march shoulder to shoulder in Highland fashion to the attack as they used to do. A dozen questions, not mere local questions, but grave State matters, have of late been mooted and thrust forward to bother and perplex candidates and to disintegrate parties. Are you a Whig or a Tory, a Conservative or a Liberal, a Protectionist or a Free-trader, were the questions, and nearly the only questions, which we at different periods in our history used to put to candidates. But this won't satisfy our politicians now. "I am a Liberal, Mr. So-and-So," says a candidate, "and of course you, being a Liberal, will vote for me." "Well, I am a Liberal," is the answer; "but will you vote against denominationalism?" If you won't pledge yourself to do that, I won't vote for you." Then to the Conservative a voter will say, "Yes, I am a Conservative; but if you won't promise to vote against the Contagious Diseases Act you won't have my vote." Again, some few make a pledge to vote against the compulsory vaccination *a sine qua non*. But, thanks to Mr. Bruce, the licensing question threatens to dislocate parties more than all the rest. Your publican in my young days was really an ardent politician. He generally waited to see which party would take his house; or he voted as his brewer (who owned his house, or to whom he owed money) directed him. But now all victuallers are banded together as one man to support those, and those only, whether they be Liberals or Conservatives, who will protect the rights of publicans. A Conservative candidate lately went to a publican and thus addressed him:—"Well, Blank, you always voted for us; and I am sure you won't forsake us now, when these Radical fellows threaten the Church and the House of Lords, and even the very Throne itself." Whereupon he got this reply:—"Church, and Lords, and Throne be blowed! The question is this—Will you vote agen Bruce and his Licensing Bill? If you will, you shall have my vote; if you won't, you shan't." Well, in the next street our candidate came to the house of a noted Radical, and got this answer: "I've allers voted yellow; but, if you'd vote for Sir Wilfrid Lawson's Permissive Bill, I'll go this time for blue." Nasty, plaguy fix, then, must a candidate be in now; very much like that in which Captain Macheath found himself; and if he be of easy virtue, as many, if not most, of our candidates are, he may say with the Captain—

How happy could I be with ether,  
Were I other dear charmer away;  
But while you thus tease me together,  
To neither a word can I say.

In short, a candidate cannot sail by the old charts now. Indeed, so many rocks have upheaved and cross currents appeared that said old charts are all but useless.

But here is another question turned up to bother and perplex our Liberal politicians. Sir Charles Dilke has thrown another troublesome element into the seething political cauldron, as if it were not troubled enough before. Surely no statesman—and every member of Parliament ought to be a statesman—ever did so imprudent a thing as this! Dr. Johnson, I remember, defines prudence as practical wisdom. Well, is a Republic practicable in this country? Every thoughtful man will say it is impossible. But if this be so, it surely was excessively imprudent to moot the question. Has Sir Charles yet to learn that, by attempting the impractical, the impossible, we imperil the possible and the practical? If Sir Charles had determined, with malice prepense and aforethought, to break up the Liberal party, he could not have done anything more effective than this. Sir Charles, because he was loudly and enthusiastically cheered by his audience, may think that the people of England are anxious for this change. If he does think so he is, I am quite sure, mistaken; and this he will discover if he should by agitation succeed in making this one of the questions at the next general election. All he would gain in such case would be what we cannot believe he wishes to achieve; to wit, the smashing the Liberal party, a Tory Government, with a large majority at its back, and the postponement of all practical reforms *sine die*. Besides, have we not as nearly as possible a Republic now? We call our Government a Monarchical Government, but it is more Republican than Monarchical; and, all this having been quietly achieved within less than a century, surely it is not prudent to moot anything like violent change. Not quite a hundred years ago—it was on April 6, 1780—Mr. Dunning moved his resolution, so memorable in our political history, "That the influence of the Crown has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished;" and this was true then and long afterwards; but is it true now? Slowly, noiselessly, and quite in a constitutional manner, the influence of the Crown has been reduced to all but nothing. George III., in the early part of his reign, could defy the House of Commons; but the present Sovereign has no more power over the House than one of her meanest subjects. One of the favourite sayings of the old Whigs was "Sovereigns are made for the people, and not the people for Sovereigns." This saying was very odious then to Tories and High Churchmen; but now it is trite and commonplace; and this also, "The people are the source of all political power." I am old enough to remember the time when parsons and Tory squires used to denounce this as blasphemous; but, in 1867, a Tory Government was forced by the House of Commons to pass an Act which did really give all political power into the hands of the people. And now, if Sir Charles would but consider the fact, the people of England have more political power than the people of the United States have. "But we have a Sovereign and a House of Lords." True; ours is a Republican Government plus a House of Lords, with but little political power, and that daily diminishing, and a Sovereign with really none. Well, all this we have achieved in less than a century—we may say, I think, in half a century—and done it quietly, without spasmodic revolutionary change; and, if there be any other reforms to be achieved, we can get them achieved in the same quiet way. Sir Charles talks of "corruption which clusters around a throne." I really could not help smiling when I saw this. Corruption did at one time cluster around the throne. The power of the Crown a century ago was based upon corruption. The Ministers of George III. actually bought their majorities in the House of Commons; but where the corruption now is I cannot discover. But if this evil does exist, Parliament has ample power to put an end to it.

When I read Sir Charles's speech, I said to myself, "What a godsend for the Tories!" and we already see them working it. At all their dinners the Queen's health has been introduced with unwonted formality, and drank with unaccustomed enthusiasm; and both at Dover and Plymouth the people have been called upon to rally round the Queen. And it will tell; I am sure it will tell. Monarchy is a very old tree—more than a thousand years old; and, whatever Sir Charles may think, it is still far too deeply rooted to be torn up. I daresay that there are many educated people here who are theoretically Republicans; but Englishmen generally are not enthusiastic for abstractions and mere theories. If you want them to go in for change, you must show them that the change will be practically beneficial, that it will remove some evil the pressure of which they feel, or give them something which they very much need; and unless you can do this, you cannot move them.

The publicans boast they have won Plymouth, and that they will have Dover also; and this is not improbable—quite probable, I should say—for the power of these men is immeasurable. Say that there are one hundred public-houses in a borough; how many men are there interested directly in maintaining the value

of these hundred houses? First, there are, of course, one hundred publicans; secondly, all the voters whom these publicans employ; thirdly, the brewers, the spirit merchants, and the wine merchants who supply these publicans with beer, spirits, and wines, all of whom, it may be, have charges upon the public-houses; for I am told that most of the public-houses throughout the country are mortgaged, either for money lent or for debts incurred, which is much about the same thing. But this is not all—publicans, like other people, have relations and friends. I was told the other day by a brewer that he had no doubt that every publican can take with him at least two voters up to the poll; and so, you see, the course of events in England will be influenced by the publicans.

## THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

Mr. Craven's new three-act comedy-drama, which bears the not ineffective title of "Coals of Fire," will only please those who will accept anything in the shape of a play and do not care to analyse the materials of which it is made. Mr. Craven has collected reminiscences from a score of dramas, and has not used them well. The object of the drama appears to have been the providing a good part for Mr. Craven, and even here the actor-author might have done far better. The sorrows of a senile gardener, who is for ever whimpering or making bad jokes, getting drunk or doing good to his fellow-creatures with a liberality which amounts to lunacy, may be very interesting to the ultra-sentimentalists, but they are in this instance wearisome and ineffective. The senile horticulturist jests in this fashion: "Do you want a nice juicy beefsteak? Of course? Well, I have not got one to give you!" Such a witticism as this would disgrace a third-form school-boy; but it is a specimen of the jokes which set the COURT THEATRE laughing, and is an example of Mr. Craven's dialogue, written with the object of making his audience laugh. The author is just the same as usual. He acts nicely, but without breadth and with little command of pathos. Mr. Clayton did what he could with a character—another old man—not allowed, of course, to be very prominent; and Miss Oliver was, as usual, bright and fascinating. Mr. Alfred Bishop, with a distressing wig and beard, which did not suit him a bit, looked uncomfortable and played awkwardly. I trust this most promising young actor does not intend to disappoint our expectations, but certainly he has not fulfilled the Royalty promise at the Court. Miss Maggie Brennan, in spite of her cleverness, should not play lovesick young ladies. In a word, the new comedy cannot be compared with "Milky White" or "Meg's Diversion," and it is full of faults; but the advertisement tells us that it is the greatest success of modern times, and, of course, the advertisements are always right.

By-the-by, talking of advertisements, there is a theatrical libel case threatening in the distance. A certain actor who has been dubbed by some wag—and certainly not inappropriately—Count Fiasco, irritated at the remarks of a well-known journal on the celebrated advertisements chaffing dramatic criticism and ridiculing the press, has flung himself into the arms of the law, and demands damages for a "gross and defamatory" libel. It is very kind of the actor in question to advertise the paper gratuitously; and there are many reasons why we all should look confidently forward to a very important and desirable lawsuit. One thing is quite certain. If the actor gets a verdict criticism of books, pictures, and drama—everything—must cease; journalism must become a farce, and comment dangerous. Even for the sake of soothing an actor's injured feelings, I doubt if the law will fetter the most desirable and healthy liberty of the press.

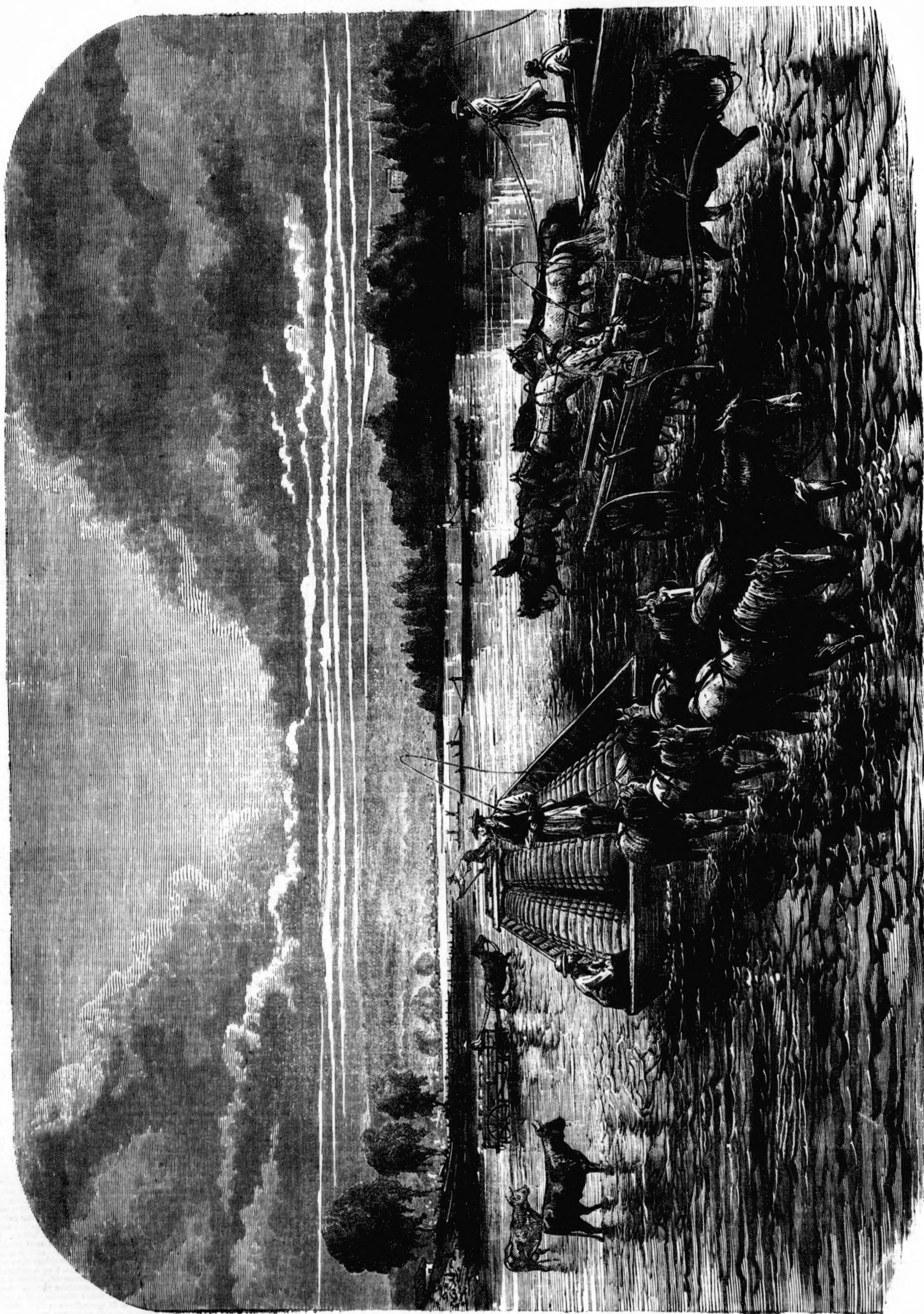
I think the last nail has been hammered into the coffin of burlesque. The poor old fellow is nearly carried out. Mr. H. J. Byron, once the brightest and wittiest writers of this form of entertainment, now composes with a weak and palsied hand, and shows in "Camaralzaman," produced this week at the VAUDEVILLE, how weary he is of jingle and pun-making. It is thrashing a dead horse to keep on with it very much longer. The burlesque in question was received with very mild satisfaction, and the young, sheep-faced swells who came to enjoy the only form of amusement which appeals to their limited intellects went away disappointed. The latest burlesque can boast no spirit, no *chic*, no pretty girls, no limbs—nothing of the past. Messrs. James and Thorne are left to gambol on a dull stage, although they are able to do far better things; and Miss Nelly Power shows again how utterly impossible it is to eradicate her music-hall teaching. This young lady is unquestionably clever, but she will never shake off the effects of a bad and silly school. A burlesque has come to mean an imitation of a music-hall entertainment—songs, dances, nigger business, chaff, and all; and I am bound to say that it is far better done at the music-hall than at the theatre. I do not think anything more depressing than "Camaralzaman" was ever seen. When will the end come?

Mr. Toole has returned to delight us for a few evenings at the GAITEY, where he is certainly wanted.

THE LICENSING LAWS.—Under the presidency of Sir R. Anstruther, M.P., a conference of the Liquor Laws Amendment Association was held on Tuesday in the Adelphi. Various suggestions were made that murders or outrages in public-houses, the supplying of drink to young persons, the playing of skittles and other games, &c., should entail forfeiture of license. Some of these were approved, and others were adversely criticised. A resolution was, however, adopted accepting as a basis of legislation a proposal which emanated from the brewers and publicans, that compensation should be provided from a license rental. The conference was brought to a conclusion on Wednesday. The questions discussed were the hour of closing, on which the general opinion was in favour of ten p.m.; and the issuing of grocers' licenses, which, it was said, had led to a great increase of tipping amongst women; but on this point no decision was come to. Mr. Morrison, M.P. for Plymouth, drew attention to the fact that at that town, where the contest was specially between the licensed victuallers and the Permissive Bill, the Liberal candidate, who was in favour of the latter, was beaten by a large majority.

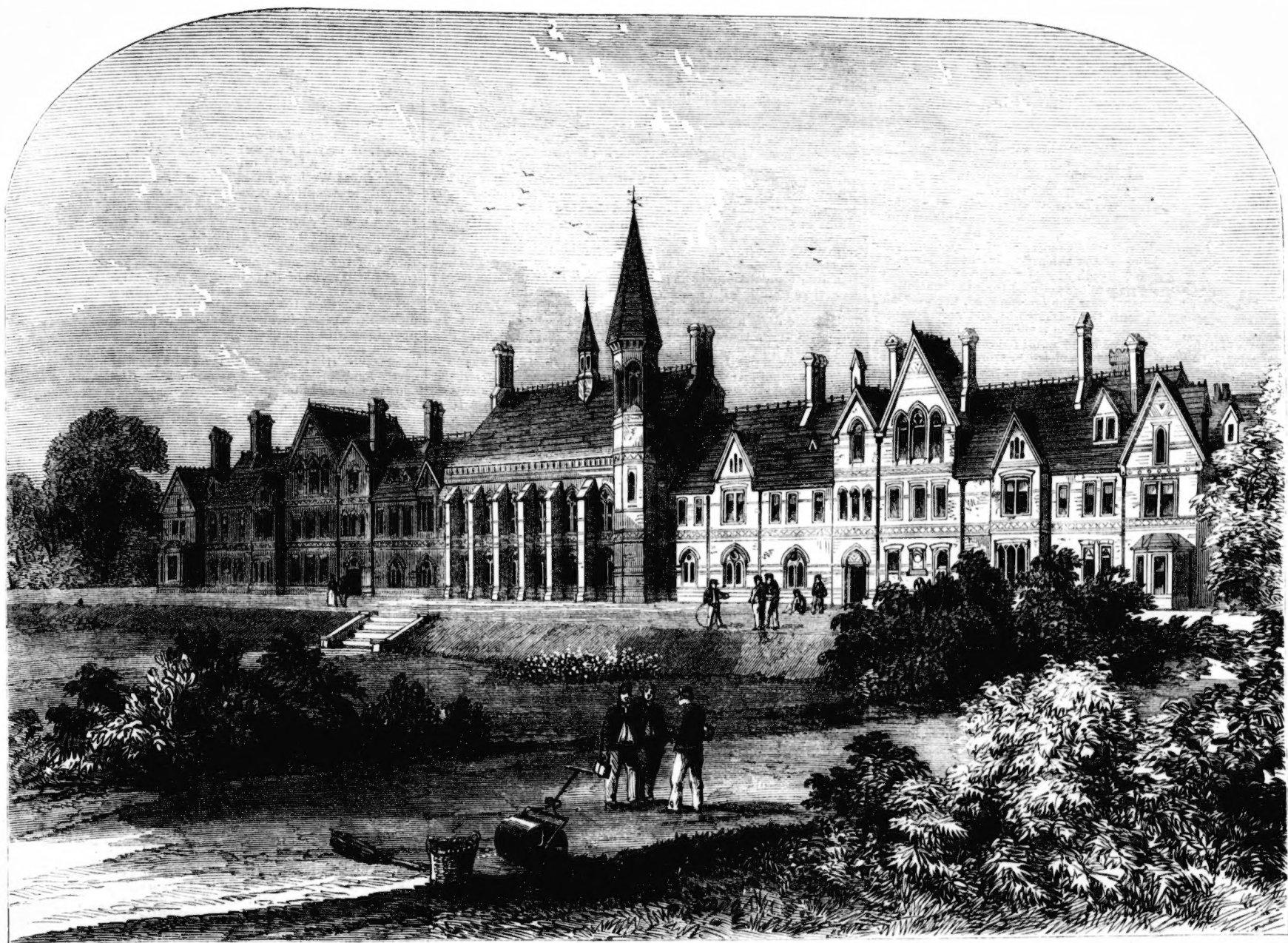
THE YELLOWSTONE VALLEY.—Professor Hayden, who has been engaged for four years on a geological survey of the United States territories, has returned to Washington, and will proceed to prepare his annual report, which will include the survey of the famous Yellowstone Valley. The expedition to that valley left Utah in June, and explored a belt of country to Fort Ellis, Montana, proceeding then into the Valley of the Yellowstone. Professor Henry, secretary to the Smithsonian Institution, has received a letter from Mr. Elliott, the artist who accompanied the expedition, giving an account of the "Great Canon," a huge basaltic fissure or rent in the earth, beginning at Tower Creek, and ending at the foot of the Lower Falls of the Yellowstone. Hence it is twenty-five or thirty miles long. The canon varies from 1000 ft. to 2000 ft. in depth, and along its bottom the river whirls with immense velocity, appearing from above "now a blue and now a snowy ribbon." The attrition of the stream for ages has worn the sides of the chasm into strange shapes of "towers, points, and pinnacles," and these are "gaily painted by the waters of the numberless warm and hot springs which ooze out from the fissures into a variety of tints and tones, dazzling white, intense red, purple, saffron, yellow, &c., and fairly bewildering the eye, at first, by their singularity and grandeur." The canon is, moreover, fringed in some places with rows of basaltic pillars, quite regular in form, from 20 ft. to 30 ft. high, and standing, without crack or flaw, in regular tiers one above the other. The great falls are more imposing still. They are a "broad, evenly deep sheet of clear ice water, leaping down at one bound 450 ft." Unbroken by any point or division, they rush over the ledge, a vast curtain, as of swift, foaming lace. These are the Lower Falls, the Upper being just the height of Niagara, or 150 ft., and but half a mile distant from the other. Thus, within that short space, the stream makes a descent of 600 ft. But the chief marvel of this section would seem to be the "Geysers of the Fire-hole Basin." These are at the head waters of the Madison, and in magnitude and extent of area reduce the famous boiling springs of Iceland to complete insignificance. Mr. Elliott writes:—"I have stood by a crater, and have seen a column of hot (boiling) water, 6 ft. in diameter, ascend with a single bound, vertically, to a height of 200 ft.; pause there for an instant, and fall to its silicified basin in a thousand water-streams, and a million prismatic drops. This was repeated ten or fifteen minutes; then all would be quiet; the water of the cistern became as still as that of a millpond, and apparently as inactive. This geyser, which is one of many, we named the Grand. It plays at irregular intervals of twenty-four to thirty hours, for ten to twenty minutes. Another, named by Doane 'Old Faithful,' plays at intervals of only an hour apart, throwing up an immense 'ready' column to an elevation of 150 ft." There are fifty geysers and over a thousand boiling springs, according to this authority, within fifty miles of each other, and it is evident that these objects must rank among the wonders of nature."



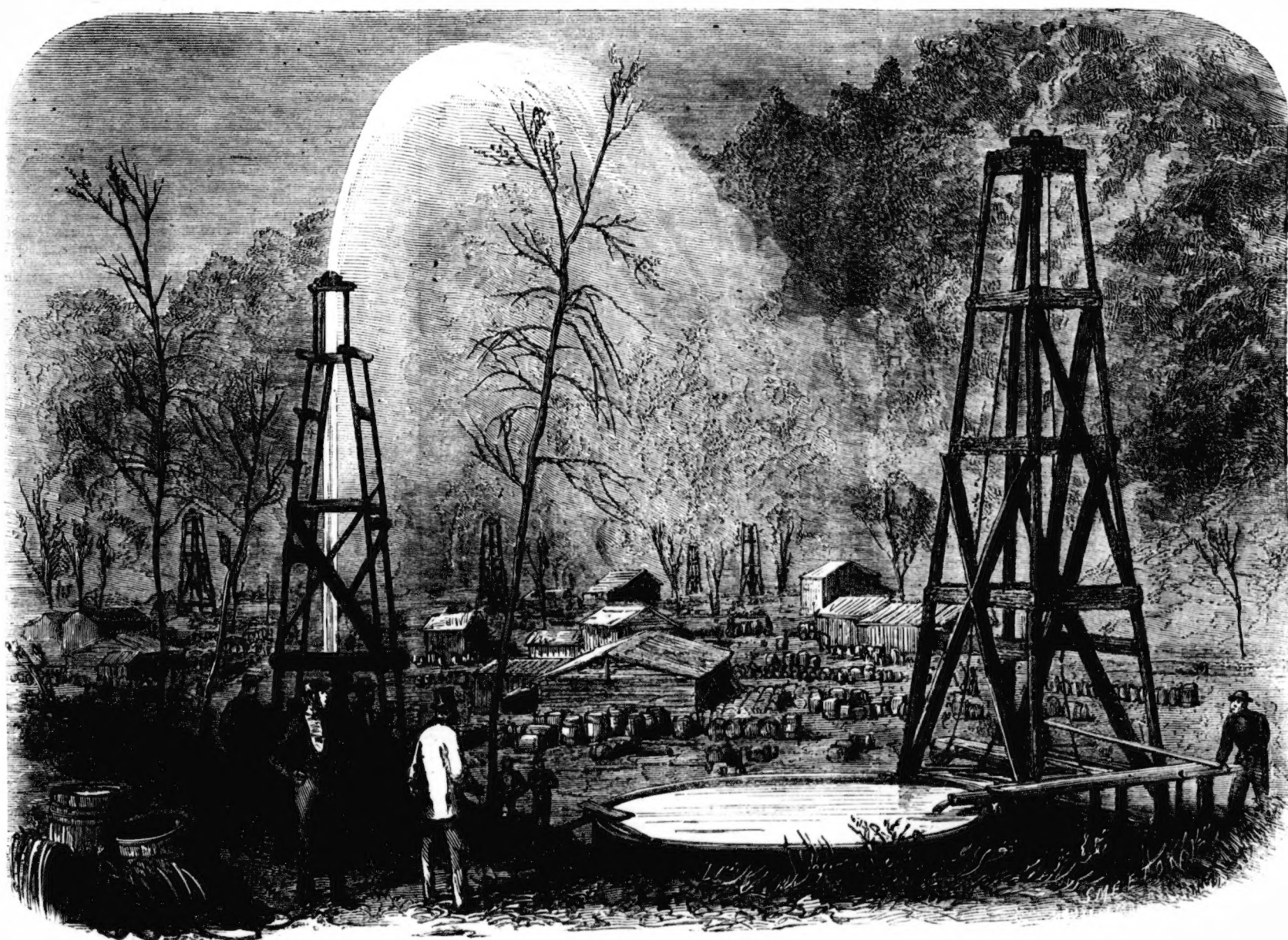


THE LAND OF OIL: TRANSPORT OF BARRELS ON OIL CREEK.—(SEE PAGE 332.)





READING GRAMMAR SCHOOL.



THE LAND OF OIL: SPOUTING WELLS.—(SEE PAGE 332.)



## THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL AT READING.

SOME time ago we published an account of the opening of the new Grammar School at Reading, Berkshire, by the Lord Chancellor, and we now place before our readers an engraving of the edifice. The new building, of which the foundation-stone was laid by the Prince of Wales, in company with the Princess, on July 1, 1870, has been constructed by the trustees under an Act of Parliament obtained in 1867 for the purpose of establishing at Reading a thoroughly efficient and useful school, in succession to but with a more enlarged scope than, the ancient grammar school of that town. The object sought was the providing the means of a thorough middle-class education, to be supplemented by a lower school for the education and benefit of the poorer classes, and through which their children might have an opportunity of rising gradually to the principal school, and the more deserving and gifted of them be thus enabled to secure all the advantages of the higher establishment. The schools are, by the Act, placed under the management of thirteen trustees, consisting of the Mayor of Reading for the time being, the six aldermen of the borough, the Vicars for the time being of the three parishes of St. Mary, St. Giles, and St. Lawrence, Reading; and the three councillors of the borough, to be from time to time elected from the council.

The new school is situated near the London road, north-east of the town, and occupies, with the cricket-field and play-grounds, between ten and eleven acres. The style chosen has been the domestic Gothic, the material being a dull red brick relieved with terra-cotta. In the centre are the cloisters, from which a turret staircase leads to a large hall, 81 ft. by 26 ft., the scene of not the least interesting part of Monday's ceremony. This handsome hall, with its open timber roof and stained-glass windows deeply recessed, forms the leading architectural feature of the school buildings. On each side of the central block are two masters' houses, only one of which is yet completed, each with five classrooms, dining-rooms, and thirty dormitories, above which is a sickward. With the site, which cost £4000, the school will cost somewhat more than £25,000, the whole of which is not yet subscribed. The contractors were Messrs. Parnell and Son, of Rugby; and the architect, Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, has succeeded in designing a building which seems to answer its purpose and to be an ornament to the town.

The Head Master is the Rev. Dr. Stokoe, late of the Richmond School, Yorkshire; and it is confidently expected that he and his able staff of assistants will ere long raise the Reading Grammar School to even a higher degree of prosperity and usefulness than it enjoyed while under the direction of that distinguished scholar and successful teacher, the late Dr. Valpy.

## IRISH CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

THE "Statistics of Crime in Ireland in this year 1870"—the last volume of this useful series, compiled each year by Dr. Hancock—has just been issued from the press. It presents some points to which recent events give special interest. From a comparison of the number of heinous crimes committed in successive years it is shown that last year there was an increase of 339 indictable offences not disposed of summarily, and 178 which were disposed of summarily; the total number of the former is 9517, and of the latter 13,599. A new feature in this report is a table which shows the distribution of crime in the several counties and districts of Ireland in proportion to the population. The indictable offences not disposed of summarily give an average for all Ireland of 17.7 crimes in every 10,000 people. In the county of Longford the heinous crime is exactly at the average point. It is a rather startling fact, considering the strong police force which is maintained, that more than half of all these indictable offences were committed in the county and city of Dublin. The amount of serious crime there is 130.1 offences in every 10,000 inhabitants, or more than seven times the average. The other counties in which the returns of serious crime exceed the average are Westmeath, where it is 26.5 in 10,000; Kildare, 25.3; city of Cork, 22.5; and Meath, 18.8. With these may be contrasted Donegal, where there are only 3.1 offences in every 10,000; Down, 3.1; Belfast town, 3; Antrim, 2.1; and Carrickfergus, 1.1. The average increase of crime in all Ireland in 1870—comparing the number of indictable offences not summarily disposed of with the Census population of 1871—is 0.8 in each 10,000. The largest increase is in Kildare, where it amounts to 10 in 10,000; Mayo, 8.4; and the town of Drogheda, 4.2. In the city of Limerick and county of Armagh crime was stationary last year, according to the report. In the county of Sligo there was a decrease of crime amounting to 8.2 in 10,000 people; in Carrickfergus a decrease of 4.4, and in Belfast of 5. The contrast between Belfast and Dublin is very remarkable, having regard to the fact that the population in the former town is more than half as large as in Dublin, and contains a very large proportion of the labouring classes. Some statistics are given respecting the operation of the Peace Preservation Act which deserve notice. The district proclaimed under the first part of the Act comprised the whole country, with the exception of the county of Tyrone—which has the honourable distinction of being wholly exempt from it—and parts of Antrim, Down, Donegal, Fermanagh, and Londonderry. All the counties of cities were included in its operation except Carrickfergus. The first proclamation prohibited the having arms without license. Under the second proclamation, which authorised the arrest of persons under suspicious circumstances, and gave other exceptional powers, were included the whole of the counties of Mayo, Meath, and Westmeath, and parts of Cavan, King's County, Longford, Roscommon, Tipperary, and Sligo. There were in all 891 proceedings under the Act. They are classified as follows:—192 licenses for arms revoked, 134 summonses to give evidence, 14 warrants to search, 3 commitments for refusing to give evidence, and 3 warrants to detain absconding witnesses. The number of strangers arrested and examined was 75, of whom 51 were discharged, 4 discharged on giving security, and 14 committed in default of bail. Comparing the state of the country before the passing of the Coercion Act and of the Land Acts, the following results are arrived at. They clearly illustrate the beneficial operation of those measures. The number of agrarian crimes specially reported in eight months ending March 31, 1870, was 1622; and in eight months ending March 31, 1871, it was 212. In the same period the number of crimes not agrarian which were specially reported fell from 2040 to 1722. A comparison of agrarian crimes for the year ended June 30, in 1870 and 1871, shows an equally marked improvement, the number being 1810 in 1870, and 352 in 1871. The last number, however, contrasts unfavourably with the year 1851, when a minimum of 194 was reached, and with 1856, when there were only 87 crimes of that class reported. There has been a continued decrease in treasonable offences during the last three years. In 1866 they numbered 535; in 1867, 530; in 1868, 111; in 1869, 47; and in 1870, 37. These figures show that the outburst of treasonable crimes has subsided. In the statistics of offences disposed of summarily the city and county of Dublin have unenviable pre-eminence. They exhibit an extraordinary amount of robbery and theft. Thus, out of 73 cases of forgery and offences against the currency in Ireland, 41 were committed in Dublin, and none in Belfast. Of 657 offences against property with violence in Ireland, 320 were committed in Dublin, and only 5 in Belfast; and of 9725 cases of stealing summarily dealt with and indictable offences against property without violence, 5047 were in Dublin, and only 794 in Belfast. A comparison of criminal statistics in England and Ireland shows favourably for the latter, being 33 per cent less in serious crimes, and unfavourably in the minor offences. This is partly explained by the larger number of police in Ireland in proportion to population (25.5 among 10,000, or more than twice as many as in England), and the consequent greater number of offenders brought to justice.

ONE WORKSHOP in the Royal Laboratory at Woolwich Arsenal is now devoted almost exclusively to the manufacture of marine torpedoes.

## DUTY IN THE SIGNAL BOX.

(From the "Daily News.")

It is to be feared that there is a strong element of selfishness in the philanthropy of the public. Abstractedly, indeed, the hard lot and long hours of the railway porter may be compassionated; but not a few of our modern Samaritans may simply step across the road and leave the porter where he lies, as not being an obstruction calculated to throw them off the rails. The signalman, however, is a railway official whose lack of vigilance, by reason of overwork, is eminently calculated to throw them off the rails; and, as there are few symptoms that he, except in special and exceptional circumstances, is sharing the benefits of the short-time movement, a short narrative of his daily duty may induce people, for their own sakes, to ask why he should remain a "long-hour" man, when the mechanic, on whom no responsibility rests, is granted the boon of nine hours as a working day.

She was a very neat little woman, was John's wife; a pleasant-faced little soul, with a north-country accent, and a little tin basin with a cover on it. Quite frank and affable, too, she was. She was taking John his dinner into the signal-box. Might I come? She didn't see any objection; but it was a chance if John would have time to talk with me. Yes, he liked a hot dinner, and she always took him one when she could in this tin basin. John, poor fellow, didn't get much variety, seeing as how he couldn't use a knife and fork, there being no time for that sort of work. She had to give him what he could eat with a fork or a spoon, and often it took him all his time to get that down. John was tugging at a handle when his wife, with me at her heels, entered the signal-room. He grinned as he tugged; that was the outside of his salutation, for he had to quit the handle and take to a telegraph instrument while we were entering. John's dinner was eaten under what may be called a paroxysm of difficulty. It was a stew. He wiped his brow, sat down, stuck the fork in the stew, fetched up about a square inch of neck of mutton, introduced it into his mouth, and began to masticate it. His fork had re-entered the stew, presumably in quest of a potato, when a bell rang. John bolted his morsel, not without premonitory symptoms of choking, and made a rush at a handle, at which he strained hard for a few seconds, and then came back and triumphantly fished up the potato. In such fashion was John's dinner eaten, and, although he had but a single course, the consumption of it occupied nearly as long as a fashionable dinner would have done. John couldn't talk to me, not "by no means whatsoever." He mustn't have his attention taken off his work not at any price. But I had better go along with the wife there, and see where the house was, and then I might come and have a talk with him when he came off duty at six. Of course, John's wife had her grievances, which she recounted fluently as we walked toward her humble habitation. The peripatetic manner in which John had to consume his food made him, it seemed, "very hard to fill," the good lady's theory being that John's frequent disturbances shook the food down into small compass, just as the shaking of a sack as it is being filled causes its contents to pack closer and enables it to hold more. Rent was another grievance. John, I should have said, is a signalman at a suburban station on the main Great Northern line. Do what she might, she could not get a house in — at a lower rent than six shillings a week, and that was so different to the Lincolnshire station whence they had come a short time ago, where they had occupied a "company's cottage" gratis, on consideration of opening a gate now and then. Six shillings for house-rent, John's wife opined, was "a good bit" off £1 0s. 3d. per week, which was John's pay; and especially when out of that he had to keep her and two children and his mother.

Having ascertained the whereabouts of John's house, I went away and looked in a little after six. John had come off duty very tired and stiff. "If you could imagine, Sir, a dishcloth rung out dry, then catching a touch of the rheumatics, you might realise what I feel like. My arm is half pulled out of joint with them handles, and I don't feel to care tuppence about anything." But John picked up considerable under the combined cheerful influences of his wife, the children, his mother, a good fire, and a cup of tea, and then he began to tell me his story. "We are in that there signal-box, Sir, twelve hours at a spell, from six to six. There is no allowance for meal-times, as you might see to-day, when I was a-eating my dinner with lever-sauce. It's a snack now and a snack then—have a bite and leave it. But this I will say, the reliefs come on very punctual. Get a wink of sleep now and then? Lord love you, we haven't a chance to sit down, far less sleep. It's a very complicated station, this of ours. We have a branch, two fast roads, and two slow roads, and all the points and signals are worked from our box. In the box there are twenty-four levers and points, nine telegraphic instruments, and three bells. How many motions are needed to pass a train? Well, Sir, that's hard to say. For a slow train—let me see—we shift two point-levers and two levers. Sometimes we pass a train with only two motions; sometimes they will run as many as six. It all depends, and it's not very easy to explain. The number of trains that pass our station in the twelve hours varies a good deal, but mostly it is over a hundred; last Saturday I counted a hundred and seventeen. And it ain't altogether the number of motions that bothers you. Each train has to be booked, and requires an average of five entries; and when they come thick and fast, you must look very sharp to keep yourself from getting into a fog; for you daren't let the entries get ahead of you, else you'd get into a rare mess of confusion. It is very wearying work. While you are on duty your whole mind is intent on the work; it must be, and no mistake, else mischief happens. The strain and sense of responsibility is terrible on a new hand. When I first came here to this busy station, and saw all them complications, I said, 'Good God! look at them points!' and felt as nervous as a cat. There was manslaughter staring me in the face, and that for the wrong reading of a signal or a pull at the wrong lever. But you get rid of the nervousness soon—by George! you hain't got no time to be nervous. What a signalman wants is confidence and sobriety. If he hain't them two qualifications, it's like enough he'll end in massacring some of his fellow-creatures and earning for himself a term of imprisonment. Well, yes, I have known a signalman come on duty with a drop too much in him. But his mate saw him through it, like a brick, as most mates will do. It was Jack Bolt that was not quite sober; and his mate, Jem Harris, says, although he was tired enough with his own twelve hours—'Jack,' says he, 'I'll bide with thee an hour or two, just to see that things go straight.' Jack would have it that there was no occasion; but the other stopped on, hanging about and talking, and likely enough saved Jack from an accident.

"If you want to know about long hours, you should go down a bit into the country. At the station in Lincolnshire where I came from, my regular time was fourteen hours a day, from half-past six in the morning till half-past eight at night, but I really averaged about eighteen hours a day. Yes, Sir, that was as a signalman—eighteen hours on and six off. There was a midnight goods-train from Grantham to Boston that accounted for the extra time, but I should say that it was only each alternate week that I had the eighteen hours a day spell. The week before I left Lincolnshire I had one spell of duty twenty-four hours long, and another of twenty hours. But the longest turn of duty I ever had was the third week before I left. I came on at half-past three on Monday morning, and stopped on till ten minutes to four on Tuesday afternoon; then came on again at half-past six the same evening, and remained on till half-past eight on Wednesday morning. No, Sir, the station was anything but a light one, for it was a junction with a double main line, and the branch a single one with heavy local and through traffic, both passenger and goods. My regular time was fourteen hours, and I was paid overtime for the extra work, as well I might, don't you think, Sir? The twelve hours' work is very heavy here, and I shall be glad when it is over, for the manual labour, to say nothing of the responsibility, is too much for any man."

It is pleasant to know that John will not long have to endure the twelve hours' work. It was in April last, as is understood, that the Great Northern introduced into their signal-boxes at their metropolitan and juxta-metropolitan stations the eight hours' turn of duty, and this reform is now generally in force. But at a station where a new hand is engaged in learning his duties, no extra signalman is turned on, and the duty falls upon the old hands in twelve-hour turns. No chain is stronger than at the weakest link, and long hours and weary men at one station go far to nullify the short-time reform introduced at all the others. Nor does the reform go further down the line than Barnet. Beyond that station twelve hours is still the minimum term in the station, except, it may be, at some special station, accommodating the heavy traffic of a large town.

The Great Western, except as regards those signal-boxes where the duty is exceptionally heavy, have not, even in their suburban traffic, introduced the eight hours' turn of duty. At Lord's-hill, close to the Paddington terminus, there are signal-men and switchmen who do twelve hours' duty on end. Nay, at the very mouth of Paddington terminus itself—the heart, as one would think, of the system—there is a post where the switchmen do twelve-hour turns of duty—in other words, work eighty-four hours a week. It is rather a new sensation to have a conversation with one of these men, the intercourse being attended with some such difficulties as those of which the barber complained who was called upon to shave a patient afflicted with St. Vitus's dance. The man's lantern moves about in some such fashion as an exceptionally active will-o'-the-wisp; there is no rest for this unfortunate slave of the lamp. "Yes, Sir, I comes on at—" there is a whistle, and the man and lantern suddenly move across a network of lines, and you hear a click. "I think, Sir, I was saying I comes on at—" man and lantern six yards off in another direction, while a large body, vaguely discernible as an engine, looms down on the interlocutor. Fancy twelve hours' work on end at this constant game of "hopscootch;" and to know, too, that the turning of the wrong switch may cause mischief incalculable!

## MR. CHICHESTER FORTESCUE ON IRISH EDUCATION.

IN a recent speech at Bristol, the President of the Board of Trade said:—There were certain conditions which were necessary if this union with Ireland, he would not say was to be maintained, because, of course, they could maintain it, but was to be maintained, not by the will of the stronger, but by the consent and conviction of the weaker, and that was that the majority, which must always, of course, prevail in the Imperial Parliament, would show great consideration and respect for Irish interests and Irish feelings upon Irish domestic affairs. This was asking no more than what they had done, what they were doing, and what they would do for Scotland. It was, indeed, asking no more than what they had recently done for Ireland. He did not believe that he was pointing to any great danger in the relations between the two countries. He did not believe there were many subjects upon which danger would arise, but there was one which they all knew, and that was the subject of Irish education. He was not going into any detail upon that matter, and he would detain them upon it but a very few moments. It was a subject of a domestic character, not one that need be regulated by any any cast-iron rule in the three kingdoms, but one, he thought, admitting of consideration for the feelings, and wishes, and circumstances of the country and people concerned. He knew very well this was a rather delicate subject in the ranks of the Liberal party; but he was not afraid to refer to it in a friendly and enlightened meeting like the present. He knew very well much alarm upon the subject was felt by a great many of their best Liberal friends. He believed that that alarm was for the most part without foundation; he believed that no reasonable member of the Liberal party need be in the slightest degree alarmed as to any treatment which the Liberal Government was likely or could possibly give to that subject. Depend upon it, that whenever that subject came up for solution, neither this Government nor any other Government would be able to solve it, or would attempt to solve it, in accordance with the extreme views on either side of the question. This, at all events, he would say, that in this matter of education the State must be supreme. The State must absolutely control the conditions under which its aid shall be given to education in all its branches. The State must decide the conditions upon which the degree, which it is the privilege of the State to grant, shall be conferred; and in these matters, with all respect to revered gentlemen present, they knew the view of the State and the view of the Church was not always the same, whether that Church be Roman Catholic or Protestant. The State must have its own view, and act upon it, whether in Ireland or in England. But, at the same time, the State, whether there or here, was bound to give fair consideration to the views and feelings of ecclesiastics, and also, he must add, to their educational services, and yet more to the views, feelings, and consciences of the great body of the laity who were concerned. As to primary education in Ireland—what was called national education—he believed there was very little, if anything, which need give rise to controversy in this country. He believed that that system, which, for the most part, now was identical with the system adopted by the Education Act in this country for the regulation of State-aided schools—he believed that that system could and ought to be maintained in all its essential character. There might be, he knew, many matters, some of which might excite difference in Ireland, but which, he thought, need excite little or no controversy here, and, upon the whole, he knew of no great evil or deficiency in that system of primary education except one—certainly a very grave one—namely, that the schoolmasters of Ireland were to a very great extent wanting in proper training, which, after all, went to the root of the whole question of an efficient system of education; and it would be absolutely necessary, in order to obtain a good popular system of education, that greater facilities should be given for the training of schoolmasters upon the system which prevailed in this country, which, it appeared to him, was not asking too much. A word as to higher education in Ireland. Depend upon it there was a great want still existing which would have somehow or other to be supplied. The statement of this want was not an invention of their politicians, or agitators or priests, because he knew that the feeling of a great deficiency of suitable means of higher education in Ireland was experienced by a great number of the most enlightened laymen of the country. When he said Roman Catholic, he said it because they were the parties, as it happened, more immediately concerned. They were the parties in Ireland who had been left as it were out in the cold in this matter. They possessed none of the ancient endowments for education which generally belonged to the majority of the people in any country, and they were left to the mercy of their own poverty or to the assistance of the State. But he knew well that the most enlightened of that communion in Ireland were the most anxious that means, somehow or other, should be provided for the higher education of their fellow-religionists upon terms which their conscience would enable them to accept. He was not talking of exclusive universities. He hoped they all knew that this was not the time of day to propose the establishment by the State of any exclusive university in any one of the three kingdoms; but that some means were wanting to provide a degree for those great numbers of Roman Catholics of Ireland who would not avail themselves, or said they could not conscientiously avail themselves, of the degrees now open to them in that country, there could be no doubt; and that stimulus was wanting for higher education in that country was, he thought, beyond question. What the solution of that problem should be was not for him now to suggest to them. All he wished to do was to commend the question to their candid consideration, and to the earnest consideration of the Liberal party in this country. He commended it to them as one of the difficult questions of the future, and he could assure them that if that and similar questions should be settled by a majority



of the Liberal party in a spirit of conciliation, in a spirit of consideration for the real interests and self-respect of the people of Ireland, they would find that they would check and stop the spread of this separatist agitation in that country, and they would fix the union between Ireland and Great Britain upon a firm foundation of good understanding and mutual respect.

#### INSTRUCTION IN SCIENCE AND ART FOR WOMEN.

THE winter course of lectures at South Kensington Museum for the instruction of women in science and art was commenced last Saturday. The present course will deal with the elements of physical science, and consist of three parts—a series by Professor Duncan on "Elementary Physiography," commenced on Saturday; one by Professor Guthrie on "Elementary Physics and Chemistry," to begin on Jan. 10; and one by Professor Huxley on "Elementary Biology," to open on March 2. By permission of the Lord President of the Council, the lectures will be delivered in the lecture theatre of the museum. At the opening lecture on Saturday, by Professor Duncan, there was a numerous attendance. It had been originally intended that the first series should be delivered by Professor Huxley, but in consequence of other engagements he has arranged that it shall be given by Professor Duncan, in order to allow him to devote more time to the third series.

Professor Duncan, in his introductory observations, said:—"When my distinguished friend, Professor Huxley, asked me to relieve him from his lectures in order that he might devote more time to those he will give you here in spring, he told me that I should address you on the subject of 'Physiography,' and added that it was a very convenient term. Now, it is doubtless a very convenient term, because it has a very wide application. It means the science of natural objects. But it is rather apt to mislead, and the consequence is that I have been told that some people have supposed that, as physiognomy means something about the face, so physiography also must refer to the face—to descriptions and drawings of the face. That, of course, is a very erroneous definition of the term. Yet I really propose to lecture to you upon the face to a certain extent. I shall lecture to you about the changes on a face which is very familiar to you—a face which is admired and studied by philosophers, which is written upon by poets, and copied by painters. It is a face generally very fair and open, full of life and beauty, and tinted with all the colours of the rainbow. It is sometimes cheerful, sometimes sullen, solemn, grand, and sometimes even awful. It is a face of great and frequent change; and as the expression of the human face is an indication of the mind within, so these changes in the aspect of the face of which I speak are also an indication of the mind within—an expression of the laws of nature—of the thoughts of the great Creator." The lecturer then proceeded to explain what he meant by these great changes on the face of nature, or the general surface of the earth—changes wrought by two great forces, the power of restoration and the power of decay. The restoration of the face of nature, he observed, follows on its decay in regular sequence. It is generally submitted that nature possesses two great kingdoms—the organic, embracing those things which have life or have had life; and the inorganic, embracing those substances which have not life. These two kingdoms are constantly being subjected to changes, and have been so from all time; and it is these changes that have produced, in a general sense, the aspect of the face of nature. During a succession of ages the surface of the earth, the landscape in every part of the world, has changed over and over again, and the animals which live on it have changed also. During the history of the world there has been a succession of chapters, each embracing the life-time of a different landscape, and the successive changes have involved a vast amount of ruin and reconstruction—of death and new life. But nothing of all this has occurred by chance. It has all occurred by law—by the operations of the laws of nature; and it is the duty of the physiographer to trace the causes and effects of these grand operations. Having stated that his present course of lectures would be directed towards that end, Professor Duncan explained that while the usual term "physical geography" includes a description of the mountains, hills, and rivers, and the distribution of vapour, water, and air around the globe, and while "descriptive and political geography" treats of the limits of countries by human law, and of their populations and industries, the term "physiography" may be considered to be "physical geography" or "physical geology," with the notion of cause and effect added. "I will give you," he said, "a very simple lesson in physiography. Go to the Thames at Richmond or Teddington after there has been a little wet weather, and simply look at the river. You will see that the water is moving along at a great pace, that there is evidently a great deal of work going on in the stream, and that the water is muddy. Dip a tumbler into it, and you will see that, after the water has ceased to revolve, a certain quantity of mud will fall to the bottom. Visit the spot in fine weather, and you will still find a few grains of sand moving down. It may seem that there is very little philosophy in all this, but that which it illustrates depends rather upon infinitesimal than upon great things. In this way the Thames, it has been estimated, carries down and deposits in the sea about 140,000,000 cubic feet of solid material, either dissolved or as mud, every year, and this amount represents roughly the annual wear and tear or denudation of the valley in which the Thames runs. If compressed into solid form, this quantity of material would constitute a mass equal to about 520,000 tons; and, if you multiply that by 4000 or 5000 years, you will see that this supremely commonplace manner of looking at the Thames is not, when considered geologically or physically, a matter of such small importance after all." The lecturer went on to inquire "where all this mud comes from, and how it gets carried down the Thames," describing, first, the various disintegrating and denuding agencies. He described minutely the disintegrating action of frost—the remarkably expansive power of water when freezing, as illustrated by the bursting of water-pipes in frosty weather, and the disrupting of rocks. The same action, he showed, is to be seen at work in crumbling the soil, the water getting into the cracks and soft parts before the frost comes, then expanding as it freezes, and leaving the particles asunder after a thaw. Again, the same agency accounts for the peculiar appearance of a gravel walk during frost, when the stones appear to have sunk some way into the earth, whereas this is simply caused by the water that has got into the soft matter expanding under the frost, and raising the earth around the stones. Then, the freezing sometimes takes place below the ground, resulting in the disruption of rocks, so as to produce those stones of angular shape to be seen about the coast of Devonshire and other parts of the country. The wear and tear occasioned by the moving of ice will be noticed in another lecture. Solar heat is another great denuding agent, producing differences of contraction in rocks and soils, and so assisting in breaking them up. Another denuding agent is the atmospheric air. Air, when quiet, acts chemically upon soils and rocks. It contains suspended in it, besides the gases of which it is composed (nitrogen and oxygen), a certain quantity of carbonic acid gas. When there is the least moisture in the air—and there is always some—it takes up carbonic acid gas, and covers the rocks with a film of matter containing a certain quantity of this gas, which combines with some of the elements of rocks, especially with their carbonate of lime, producing a soluble salt, and so playing an important part in the work of denudation. Some parts of the rock are more liable to be chemically affected than others, and this accounts for the peculiar appearance sometimes presented by limestone cliffs, where fossil shells are seen sticking out, the softer parts having been removed, and those more resistant portions remaining. Rain and mist are also denuding agents. The rain denudes mechanically during its fall, and also chemically, by combining with those portions of carbonic acid gas generally found in the atmosphere. In this way, acting infinitesimally during long periods of time, it disintegrates rocks, makes holes in them, wears them, and leaves them, as it were, in a crumbling condition. In this country, where the rainfall is not great, its mechanical influence can hardly be appreciated at the time; but in India, where

it sometimes amounts to as much as 50 ft. in the year—as compared with little more than 2 ft. in the valley of the Thames—its effect is very considerable. Having described the different disintegrating and denuding agencies, the lecturer next showed what are some of the means by which the products of these operations are removed and transported to the sea, two of the principal means being, of course, running water and the action of ice. Reserving the latter agency for treatment in a subsequent lecture, he described the wear and tear of the valley of the Thames under rain, and the transport of detritus down the river from its source to the sea, and all over the river basin, referring again to the large quantity of material carried down, as already stated, in the course of the year, and showing that at one time the Thames valley must have been very different from what it is now. He explained the application of various geographical terms—such as the "watershed" or "parting," as applied to the summit from which water runs down each side of a ridge; the "hydrographical basin," or "river basin," as comprehending the area of country from which a river draws its supplies; the upper or "torrent" portion of a river as distinguished from the lower portion or "flood plain;" and the terms "delta" and "estuary" as applied to the mouths of rivers. The river basin or hydrographical basin of the Thames is bounded and separated from other river basins by the high grounds which form the Chiltern Hills, the Cotswolds, and the North Downs, and the summits of which form, therefore, the water-sheds. The area of its basin is a little over 6000 square miles, and the amount of rainfall over that area in the course of a year is 24 in. In other words, it is calculated that if the quantity which the basin of the Thames receives every year in the shape of rain, hail, snow, and dew were massed together it would form a bulk of water measuring about 2½ cubic miles. Only a portion of that quantity of rainfall reaches the sea by way of the river, a large amount being evaporated, and some of it sinking deep into the ground. The daily volume of water passing down beneath London Bridge—independently of what passes up and down with the tide—is about 115,000,000 cubic feet, and, as already stated, it carries with it in the course of a year about 140,000,000 cubic feet of solid material either as mud or in a state of solution. By the operations which are constantly removing this vast quantity of material the contour and configuration of the valley has been determined or produced in the course of long ages. Having shown how much the rainfall has had to do with these operations, Professor Duncan proceeded to inquire into the cause of rainfall, and mentioned that some ladies who had gone up to Cambridge lately for examination had greatly dissatisfied their examiners on this subject. The examiner on physical geography reported that "no one had done well;" that the answers were in most cases shallow and full of great blunders, and that they—the ladies, to whom was applied the extraordinary name of "examinees"—seemed not to have had sufficient acquaintance with the simple laws of physics; that some of them did not understand the ordinary laws of evaporation and condensation, and therefore could not possibly understand the laws of rainfall. The lecturer then explained that evaporation is caused by the heat of the sun—the water rising into the air in the form of insensible vapour, in proportion, up to a certain point, to the amount of heat applied; and that in proportion as the heat is withdrawn the vapour resumes its liquid state, or becomes "condensed." He showed, by way of illustration, how the air charged with vapour over such a locality as the deltas of the Ganges, and driven northward by wind against the Himalaya mountains, becomes condensed and descends in rain; and contrasted the great amount of evaporation that takes place over the Ganges with the insignificant quantity of evaporation in the region of Sahara, where there is little or no water to evaporate.

#### THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

At the opening meeting for the season of the Social Science Association, held in the rooms of the association, Adam-street, Adelphi, on Monday evening, Mr. T. Hughes, Q.C., M.P., read a paper on "The Present State of the Co-operative Movement." At the outset the hon. gentleman traced the history of legislation upon this subject, and showed that Parliament had now done all that it could to facilitate the operations of co-operative societies, and that their success or failure must now depend, not upon the action of the Legislature, but upon the soundness of the principles upon which they were founded and the skill with which they were conducted. Passing from this historical sketch, he stated that during the year 1870 719 societies made returns to the Government. The share capital of these societies amounted to £2,034,261, having a turn over of £8,204,000, and a profit of £335,435. The majority of these associations were merely distributive stores, and but few productive institutions had long survived the difficulties with which they had to contend. The reason of this want of success Mr. Hughes found in the circumstance that it was more difficult to conduct a manufactory than a store, and he therefore looked to industrial partnerships, where the intelligence of the capitalist assists the industry of the workman, as a most important and most beneficial part of the co-operative movement. Upon the whole, he was disposed to think that the sanguine anticipations of twenty years ago were about to be realised, and that the principle of co-operation was likely to rescue the body politic from the evils to which it would be exposed from the system of unlimited competition, which only found favour with our "let-alone" politicians. In the course of the discussion which followed, Mr. Lloyd Jones, who has recently made a tour of inspection among the co-operative societies of the country, bore testimony to the success of the cotton-mills (spinning and weaving) at Rochdale and Oldham. At Rochdale a capital of £150,000, and at Oldham £100,000, had been invested in these undertakings; and at Oldham last year a profit of 40 per cent was earned. But the pecuniary gain was not the greatest advantage of this system. The men connected with it were the most industrious, temperate, and honest of the working classes; and from this movement was to be expected the best solution of the difficulties arising out of the relations between labour and capital. Mr. Head (of the firm of Fox, Head, and Co., Middlesborough), whose business is conducted as an industrial partnership, stated the amounts which had in successive years been divided among the workmen, and expressed a confident belief that in the end the system would work to the advantage of both masters and men. Mr. Hoskyns expressed some doubt as to the propriety in industrial partnerships of charging the losses of one year against the sum to be distributed as bonus among the workmen in another; and Mr. Jones, a watchmaker, objected to co-operation altogether, and dwelt at length upon the special qualities necessary to make a good retailer, and the knowledge which he must possess to ensure a profit upon his transactions. Mr. Howell adopted a similar line of argument, and maintained that co-operative stores must take their fair chance against private concerns. Mr. Pears recognised the justice of this position, but asserted that there were advantages connected with co-operation which would enable it to hold its own in the strife thus challenged. Mr. Hodgson Pratt stated that there were still in existence in Paris several co-operative manufacturing societies, opticians, file-cutters, lithographers, &c., which were founded twenty or more years ago, and which were most of them in a very flourishing condition, and had survived the recent troubles. Some others had been broken up in consequence of their leading members having joined the Commune. Several other gentlemen addressed the meeting, and the debate was adjourned till Monday, Dec. 11.

THE CASE OF THE TWO MEN STENSON AND HITCHMAN came before the Court of Criminal Appeal last Saturday. The prisoners were convicted at the Middlesex Sessions of conspiring and obtaining money under false pretences, by causing a letter to be sent to country booksellers, purporting to be written by Lady Scott, ordering a copy of a work entitled "Sunshine and Shadow," of which the prisoner Hitchman was the author. An objection was taken at the trial that certain evidence had been improperly reserved and hence the appeal. The Court affirmed the conviction.

#### ST. SAVIOUR'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THE 309th anniversary of this foundation was celebrated, last Saturday, at the school, Summer-street, Southwark Bridge-road. The Bishop of Winchester presided, and the attendance of the friends of the pupils was considerable.

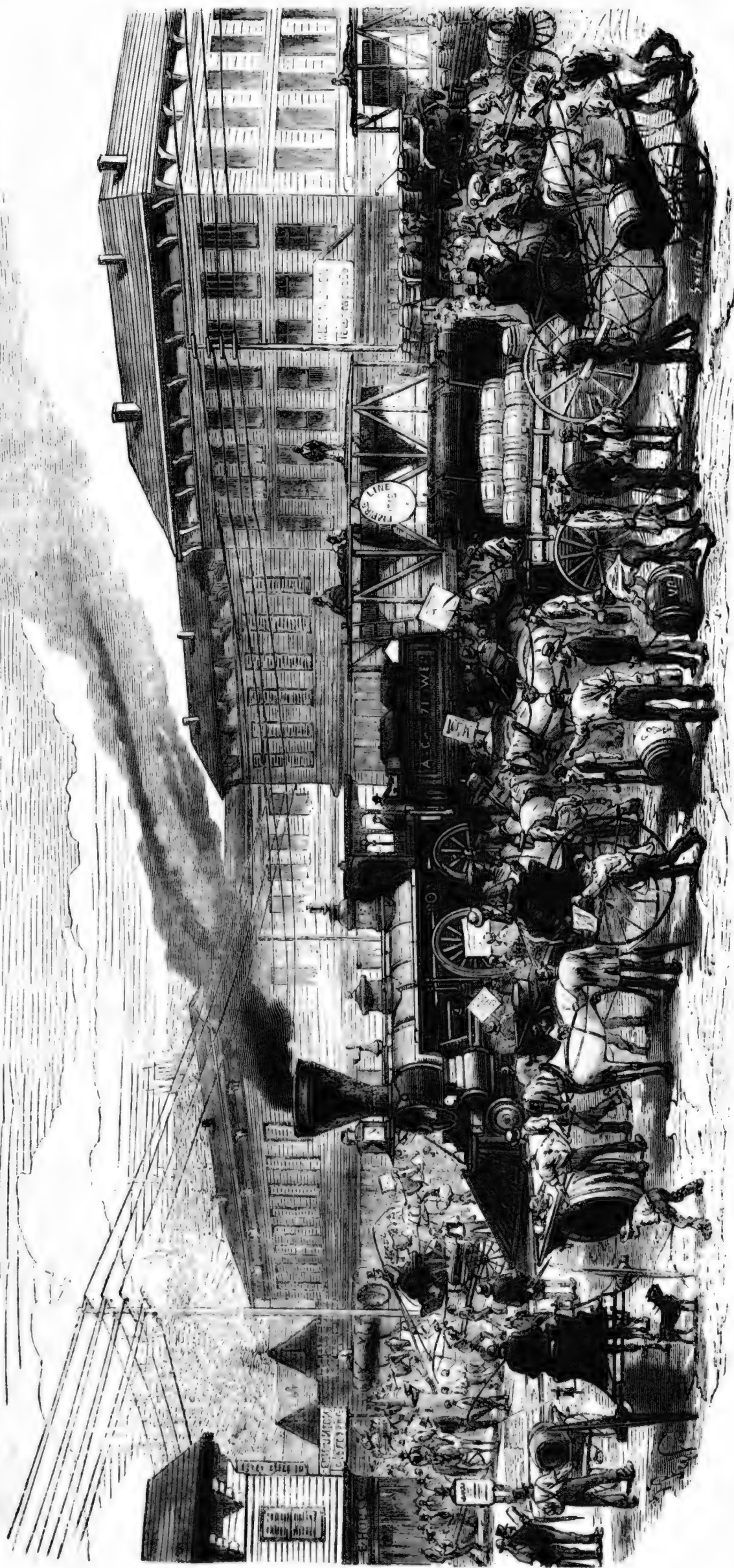
The Head Master (the Rev. Edmund Boger, M.A.), in opening the proceedings, referred to the satisfactory position at Cambridge of two of the students educated at St. Saviour's Grammar School, who had gained a scholarship and an exhibition, and had been within a few marks of getting on the foundations of their respective colleges. He referred with satisfaction to another ex-student who had distinguished himself in examinations at Guy's Hospital, and to a scholar yet in the school who had carried off the first prize for the best essay on kindness in the treatment of animals, given by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; the second prize being carried off by a student at St. Olave's Grammar School against all the schools in the country.

The reports of the examiners, which were then read, gave a satisfactory account of the school. In English and commercial subjects, as well as classics, it was urged that St. Saviour's Grammar School could compete with any other educational establishment in the kingdom.

The Bishop of Winchester, who was warmly received, said, in the course of an eloquent address:—"I, for one, believe that the prosperity of this school, and of schools similarly situated, is at this moment a matter of great national importance—of great national importance on the two sides which have been so well marked, I may say, by both the examiners as well as in the few words of the Head Master, and on both sides of which this school exerts its influence. I mean giving a sound English education to those youths whose future in life is to be commerce, trade, and all that work, that hard and honourable work, for which our country is so singularly famed, and with the full success of which, and the honourable conduct of which, the welfare of our nation is so eminently bound up, because what has given in all the markets of the world so high a place to English manufactures and English goods is that the very name in times past has conveyed an idea of real sterling articles brought into that depot by real and honourable commerce. I am perfectly convinced that nothing, speaking even for this world, could compensate in this land of ours for anything which should in the least degree shake that character for thorough probity and high honour which has been so long bound up with the great commerce of these islands. Then I think, on that side, the training of those who are to take their place in trade and commerce, which has been spoken of by your examiners and your Head Master, is not the simply teaching them the intellectual tricks; because unless the intellect, when it is polished, is guided and directed by a higher faculty, its own exercise becomes little more than a set of juggling tricks. The training of our youth, not in that only, but in those principles of honour which leads get when they are brought up together under good influence—the honour not of the master only, high as that may be, but the honour which spreads down from the master through every rank of the school, so that there is a traditional and social estimate of honour which spreads itself to those who come into a school—is of eminent and supereminent value to the students within it. It is just like putting things you want to polish into a bag together and violently shaking them, that the friction may make all bright. That is the manner of our schools. We put a number of our boys into the bag of school society, and they are well shaken up together, and all the better. One polishes the other, and brings out that which is in him. When, therefore, in a school like this, you have a high principle of honour running up into religious teaching, and maintained by a religious character in those who head it, I say that that mutual friction of boy with boy is just the very best process that can be possibly conceived for rubbing off that which is tarnished and evil, and bringing out that which is golden and good. Well, on the other side, allow me to say, I think few things are more important at this moment, especially in this country, than that which was, I believe, Queen Elizabeth's great object in giving such countenance as she gave to grammar schools in every part of the country—that great principle should still be fulfilled—I mean that there should be cut out paths by which, without breaking through the rules of social and political life which hold the nation together, those to whom God gives the gift of genius may naturally rise from the very lowest to the very highest rank in English society, feeling not that society was against them, and that they must be tempted to break it down to assert their own place; but that society was with them, welcoming the efforts of those to whom God gives the Divine spark, providing means by which they may rise to be kings amongst their fellows. Nothing is more important at the present moment than this, for none of us can doubt there is a force heaving the crust of the marvellously artificial, social, and political life upon which we are all moving—that there are forces heaving and threatening with their rumbling and disquietude to break it up, to the discomfort alike of us all. In these days so to constitute society that because a lad is born poor, though he may have the greatest gifts from God in his intellect, in his understanding, and even in his moral tendencies, that he yet must feel he must be kept down, if society continue as it is now, is to put a temptation in the way of such lads who feel that social life as it exists is against them, to put themselves against it, a temptation which many of them may not have the prowess to resist. So I say, it becomes a great national object. I think it is a great justice, too—and I think that it is acting upon God's intention also—that we should, in a great and rich country like this, say to the child of the poorest man, 'If God has given the power of rising, we will give you the opportunity;' and therefore I rejoice to see in this school, and in all grammar schools as far as they can be made to carry out that purpose of the wise Queen and her wiser counsellors; I rejoice to see them still maintaining the opportunity given by teaching all that classical literature which I confess I agree with one of your examiners in still believing to be the best instrument for raising the intellectual powers which the cleverness of man has ever yet discovered. It is the best for many reasons: because that grammatical study is so pre-eminently useful; because the study, and the diligent and painful study, of a dead language does not give that instant return which the study of a living language does; and so it does not in the same way tempt a man to be merely superficial, and does not, in the same way, breed self-conceit. It is rather a humbling than an exalting process, the long course, and somewhat tedious course, of mastering thoroughly a dead language; but it acquaints the mind with other modes of thought than those which are round about it, teaching it patience, judgment, and moderation, as well as giving it that high polish which no other mode of education which I know of can give. Besides all these and other advantages, which it would take too long to name, I believe nothing can so thoroughly develop the ordinary intellect of man as a thoroughly sound classical education. I rejoice that anyone living round about here, and having a child capable of receiving that polish, may in this school have the opportunity of affording him an education which will enable him to go to one of our Universities, so that he may, through the University, rise in one of the higher intellectual professions of this land, and may become Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor of England, or sit in the seat of the Prime Minister, distributing lord chancellorships, judgeships, bishoprics, and all the other of those great bonbons which the Prime Minister, from time to time, pulls out of his political pocket and administers to good political boys. I say, then, may this school continue to flourish, and to abound in all this wholesome learning! The report of the examiners has brought before us the names of boys who are doing credit to their teaching here. You are to be witnesses, as I am to be the happy instrument, of putting into their hands the prizes which they have won, and which I trust will be incentives to them for greater exertions in time to come, and a promise of yet greater prizes to come hereafter."

AN ARMY PENSIONER named Johnston died on Monday, in Cork, of starvation. £199 was found upon him.





THE LAND OF OIL : STREET IN PETROLEUM CITY, PENNSYLVANIA.

## THE LAND OF OIL.

A piece of intelligence which has just reached us, to the effect that the German North Polar Expedition has discovered, beyond the region of ice, a sea of clear water "full of whales," must have suggested to many old-fashioned readers a return to the times when the trade in sperm-oil was one of the great commercial interests of the city of London, and when the South Sea whalers went out on their long perilous voyages for the purpose of supplying the material for light for our lamps. The invention and adoption of gas for street-lighting, and its rapid adaptation to the illumination of large buildings, superseded the use of oil—just at a time when the fishing-grounds of the South Seas were becoming exhausted, and, though cod and other oil were succeeded by the pure, bright, vegetable colza, there was still wanting some cheap substitute which could successfully compete with gas in illuminating power, and could be readily adapted to humble popular wants. The first rumours of oil-wells having been discovered in the earth in some part of America was received with a little incredulity. America was the birthplace of Barnum,

the land of buncombe; and our Transatlantic cousins were 'cute enough to invent an oil-well as easily as they could manufacture wooden nutmegs, and sell a bushel of boot-pegs for a bushel of oats. But soon came the first consignment of the strange, ill-smelling, inflammable rock-oil, or earth-oil; and this first consignment was followed by such enormous cargoes that some of our great water-side wharves were crowded with the little casks; insurance offices began to inquire into the terms of floating policies; people living about Millwall, Poplar, and Limehouse had fears of a tremendous explosion and conflagration; and, though everybody bought the new lamps that soon were made ready for the new oil, it was not till some practical chemists had purified the strange stuff and rendered it inflammable that it could be used without fear. Unfortunately, there is no telling where the explosive material is still used; for our law on the sale and consumption of this dangerous liquid is so loosely enforced that it may be evaded every day, and paraffin—or petroleum—may mean almost anything, from the clear liquid which will not burn, and will only explode under intense heat, to the fluid which will burn, and will only

match may send in streams of flame all about the room. When once the demand was established, the quantities of petroleum sent to this country became enormous. There was no longer any doubt that in that wonderful land across the great sea this extraordinary product of the soil was as abundant as water is in many other countries. By no process of distilling the fat red earth, on which some Indians were said to feed, but by merely boring the soil, the greasy fountains were unsealed; and poor speculators who had bought land there were enriched in an hour by the half accidental process of "striking oil" in some hitherto neglected plot of what has since been called the Oil Dorado of the North. An oil fever set in; the fluctuations in prices of petroleum became as important on the Stock Market as the rates of gold. Men who yesterday were almost destitute became oil princes, and an enormous centre of commerce grew up in the territory where rough huts and shanties gave place to great sheds, factories, and plants of machinery; to an extensive tract of wooden villages and a great town, where all was devoted to the feverish search for gain, and all the atmosphere was so redolent of the staple commodity

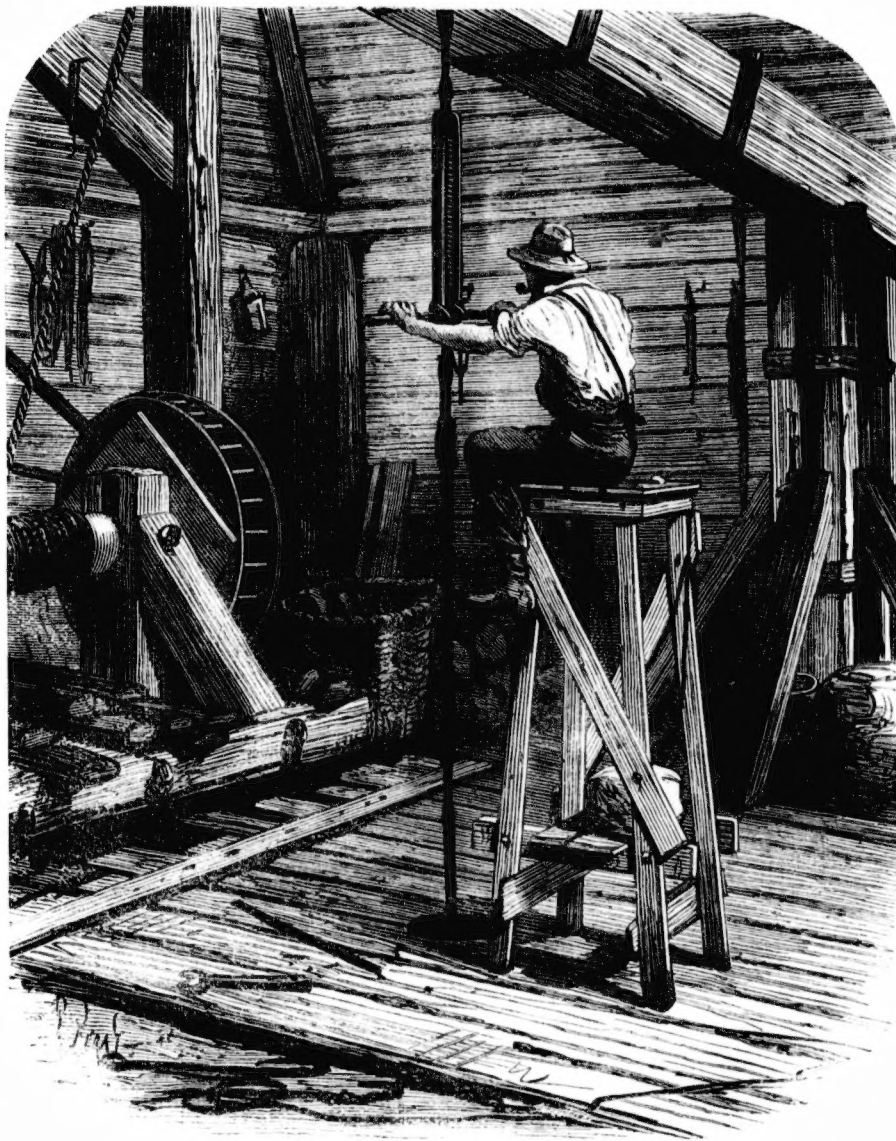
that society—such society as congregated there—was like a box of sardines in a *hutch*.

There are 200 petroleum companies in New York alone, while at Philadelphia the number is still greater. Petroleum wells, petroleum stocks, and fresh finds of the profitable stream are the topics of conversation in the circles which represent this enormous commercial enterprise; while even among the ladies the latest news from Oil Creek supercedes the interest even in the last Paris fashion or the newest adaptation at the theatre. The country traversed by the railway leading to the oil-fields is characterised by some very striking and picturesque scenery. Having quitted Salamanca, where the Atlantic and Great Western line runs towards the west, the influence of the new commerce on all the surrounding district becomes obvious to the traveller. The forests have fallen under the axe, and cultivated fields occupy the space once covered with thick wood. Handsome farms and immense granaries occupy the higher lands, while new cities in transition are to be seen at several points along the route of the railway. In the afternoon—that is to say,



after about twenty hours' run—you reach Corry, the point of departure for the oil regions, but which is not the usual route taken by travellers from the East. The proximity of the valleys where the petroleum is found is now apparent enough. On the numerous tramways may be seen trains laden with black barrels reeking with the unctuous fluid on their way eastward, and other trains carrying small steam-engines on the road to Oil Creek, where they will be used for extracting fresh supplies from the greasy earth. The number of these machines will afford a good indication of the increasing development of the petroleum country. The history of Corry—if a town which seems to have grown up, like a mushroom, in a single night, can be said to have a history—is in itself sufficient to prove what an enormous influence the new commerce is destined to assume. Only two years ago the site of the town was a thick wood, where not a single house was to be seen, and with no sign of civilisation except the new railway which crossed it; now it is a city, full of activity and bustle, with 4000 inhabitants, all hard at work in the staple industry by which they are seeking to become rich. The creation and growth of the place are solely due to the first operation known as "striking 'ile."

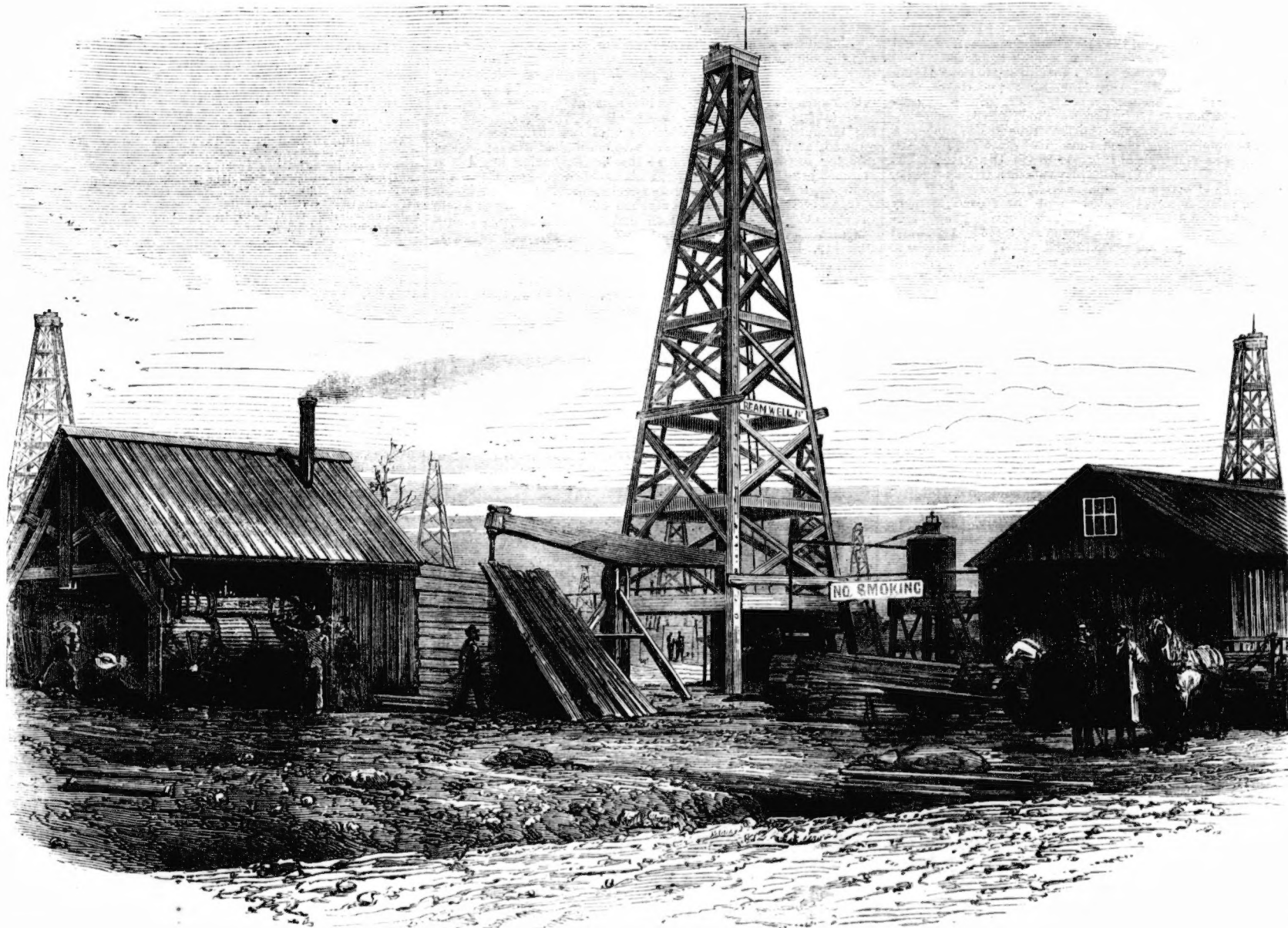
One immense refinery deals with something like 300 barrels of oil a day, and is situated close to the roadway. On the other side are deposited vast piles of barrels of petroleum waiting to be taken away by the trains of the Oil Creek branch railway line, and dispatched to their various destinations. The people of the town are so completely absorbed—so steeped, as it were—in petroleum, that they have no leisure for any pursuit unconnected with the ceaseless industry of the place. Perhaps some day, when somebody has time to think about it, there may be an attempt to form regular streets, and to ordain some plan for building houses. At present it seems that the mode of operation is to fell a few large trees at two or three feet from the ground, and on that foundation to erect such dwellings as suit the fancy or the convenience of the intended occupier. The great space on each side of the railway and near the refinery is full of animation during business hours. Amidst the crowd of workmen, the impediment of barrels, the powerful odours of the greasy atmosphere, smart men sit in light trotting-carts, in which they have driven their fast horses to the mart, where they are engaged in speculations that are to yield "a big pile" of dollars. It is difficult to imagine anybody taking more substantial refreshment than the bar of the hotel can afford, though there would, perhaps, be some



THE LAND OF OIL: BORING A WELL.

excuse for an indulgence in the "flashes," "smashes," "eye-openers," "revivers," "gum-ticklers," and other "fancy drinks," of which we hear so much in relation to American liquidation. It is at the railway station that these men meet, as at an Exchange: keen, bright speculators and dealers, whose eager talk is all about oil; of wells flowing in natural streams; of shafts where pumps have to be used to raise the precious fluid; of yields of a thousand, or hundred, or only of ten barrels; of sales and leases of pits and wells, or of likely claims where pits and wells are to be sunk, in the hope that more great fortunes may be realised among people to whom the mention of vast sums of money causes very little surprise because of the wealth that has already flowed out of the soil.

It is at Meadville that travellers, as well as speculators, may find time to eat. Indeed, the arrangements for eating and drinking at the great hotel, MacHenry, are on a superb scale. There is plenty of refreshment at most American stations, but one has to alight amidst a crowd of passengers, and, to the sound of a gong beaten by an irrepressible negro, join in an ugly rush to the tables, where various "fixins" and a vast deal of pastry is ready for those who can seize upon it and devour it in the ten minutes to which the "twenty minutes for refreshment" are generally reduced by the remorseless shouts of the guards. Even in England we have a good deal to learn in the way of railway-station refreshment-rooms—and on some of our lines the ten minutes would be a boon—but then our journeys are not so long. At Meadville all this is rectified. On one side of the spacious station are the company's offices, on the other the MacHenry Hotel, and the intermediate space is spanned by a fine roof. The hotel itself is quite architecturally imposing, and the vast dining-room is a sight worth seeing by a hungry traveller who finds that he has his full half-hour to make a comfortable and even a luxurious repast. This dinner is a thing to remember gratefully. The manager is the very model of a good host; the cuisine so conducted as to produce agreeable surprises to the appetite, a little enfeebled, say, by the fumes of Oil Creek. For Oil Creek has made Meadville what it is. Once it was an old-fashioned Pennsylvania town—a swampy, sleepy, sort of place, belonging, as it were, to the Old World before people were waked up by the clang, and snort, and whistle of railway engines. But it has been pushed into a front place because of its position as a station. The old inhabitants, descendants of the Dutch, were slow fogies, buried in their shops, whence they retired after making a



EXTERIOR OF AN OIL-WORKING.



modest competence, to their queer little old wooden houses. The people who went out at night carried lanterns, for what did they want with gas? The spouting of the oil-wells was a kind of earthquake which shook these honest folks out of their long sleep. Meadville was on the very shore of the great stream of commerce that poured down to Petroleum City, and has grown into a kind of feverish activity strange to witness. There are crowds of visitors who, being discharged from the train, stay only a single night, and are off again in the morning eastward or westward. They are on the search for oil, and the great topic never ceases in its interest, whether the company be assembled in the reading-room, the bar, the dining-saloon, or—well, we can't tell whether there is a theatre there yet, but should there be such an institution, the scenery, like poor Artemus Ward's famous picture, would probably be "an oil painting, painted in petroleum."

The railway from Franklin to Oil City is always pretty well filled with men; few women are to be found among the passengers, for Oil Land offers neither inducements nor accommodations for fair tourists, and yet there is pretty scenery in the vicinity. The railway runs along the bank of "French Creek"—the American meaning of the word "creek" being a stream which débouches into a larger stream, so that the creek is, in fact, navigable for barges and flat-bottomed boats even in its shallows. The aspect of the country is very pretty, and not unlike that of the Thames at Reading. Of course the occasional appearance of tall poles and stages for machinery show the locality of the oil-wells, and both here and on the banks of "Sagar Creek" the barrack-like sheds are the principal signs of habitation. It is at Franklin, that old town, with its Fort Venango, a fortress anterior to the town itself, and protecting the French border in former years, that the sales and transfer of land are completed and most of the business done; but Franklin is not the capital. Oil City is the real capital, seven miles higher up the Alleghany, where that big river receives the waters of Oil Creek. The voyage can be made on the stream by means of the "petrolia" steamers, which are crowded with greasy passengers; and the journey takes two hours, because of the rapidity of the current, while the return voyage can be completed in forty minutes.

#### MUSIC.

"SORY, Sir! I have none to tell." The familiar quotation applies with tolerable closeness to our own position as regards the Royal Italian Opera. Save on Monday night, when "Don Giovanni" was played, Mr. Mapleson has been content to repeat works already noticed; and the performance of Mozart's masterpiece need not long detain us. Mdlle. Titiens as Donna Anna, and Signor Foli as the Commendatore, achieved the success usual to them; nor was Signor Lobelli, as Masetto, without the merit which belongs to a careful and unobtrusive assumption of his part. The other artists were new to their work as far as concerns the London stage. Mdlle. Devries, who essayed the rôle of Zerlina, made no impression whatever, though she sang fairly well, and acted her best. She could not look the character, or give it charm; and both her songs, as well as "La ci darem," passed without the customary encore. Mdlle. Colombo as Elvira gained honours by her rendering of "Mi tradi;" otherwise she made no special effect. Signor Vizzani was a handsome Don Ottavio, and Signor Borella proved himself a noisy, if not very funny, Leporello. The Don's part—always a crucial test for baritones—was taken by Signor Mendioroz, who acquitted himself so as to advance his reputation among us. He looked well, acted with freedom and grace, and sang, if unequally, with considerable success. The serenade was encored. From these remarks it may be gathered that the performance, as a whole, left much to desire; but, then, Mozart's glorious music made ample amends. To-night "The Huguenots" is announced.

Last Saturday's concert at the Crystal Palace was chiefly taken up with Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang," the solos in which were rendered by Mdlle. Löwe, Miss Vinta, and Mr. Sims Reeves. The ladies were scarcely equal to their task, but Mr. Reeves acquitted himself in magnificent style, and never gave the fine scena—Mendelssohn's most dramatic effort—with greater power. How Mr. Mann's orchestra played the symphonic movements need not be described; but let us state that it is long since the adagio religioso had equal justice done to it. In addition to the "Hymn of Praise," overtures by Miss Alice Mary Smith and Haydn were performed. Miss Smith's work is a crude affair, principally consisting of recollections and of passages which are common property; but Haydn's—heard for the first time in England—is a delightful example of how much that great master could make out of little. The materials of this overture in D are slight, but its interest never flags. The music plays about a trifling theme, like a graceful child with a new toy.

Little save familiar works was given at the second Monday Popular Concert. All amateurs of chamber music know Mendelssohn's quartet in E flat, Beethoven's serenade trio, and Mozart's sonata in A major for violin and piano; while, because Mr. Hallé plays it so often, they are not less acquainted with Schubert's pianoforte sonata in A minor. To dwell on these things would therefore answer no purpose, and we shall only add that they were played in a manner worthy of their importance and received with applause. Madame Neruda again held the violin, and Mr. Hallé was the pianist. Herr Stockhausen relieved the instrumentalists by singing songs from Handel ("O ruddier than the cherry"), Mendelssohn (Gondolier Song), and Schubert ("Dythyrambe").

On Wednesday evening, in St. James's Hall, two new cantatas were produced, under circumstances adapted to give them the fairest chance of success. Both are the work of amateurs, the composer of "The Knights of the Cross" being Mr. F. Clay, son of the member for Hull; and "A Pastoral" owing its origin to the Hon. Seymour Egerton. These gentlemen conducted in person, and had taken every precaution to secure justice. A magnificent band of eighty, led by M. Sainton, and Mr. Hargitt's capital "St. Cecilia" choir were engaged; while the soloists comprised Miss Blanche Cole, Madame Trebelli, Mr. Rigby, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. No better performance could have been desired, and if the cantatas failed to make an abiding impression it was through their own inherent weakness. That they did so fail is unquestionable. Mr. Clay's work consists of two pictures, as it were—one of the camp of the Crusaders before battle, the other of the camp of the Saracens. Variety is thus obtained, but the use made of it cannot be highly praised. The music is clever, no doubt, and cleverly scored; but there is scarcely an original element in it, the ear being continually assailed by reminiscences of other composers, which, at all events, show the extent of Mr. Clay's research. In his cantata, Mr. Egerton measures himself against Haydn by illustrating the seasons of the year. He fails, of course; and not only so, but fails apart from comparison with the master. Certain numbers have life, freshness, and character; but for the most part the music drags along in monotonous rhythm, colouring, and general sameness till the ear grows weary and irritable. Looked at as the productions of amateurs, these cantatas are more than respectable, because showing a very high degree of skill and culture; but the mark of amateurism is upon them, and they should have been kept for the delectation of private friends.

Last night a performance of the "Stabat Mater" was to take place in St. James's Hall; and the Sacred Harmonic Society began its season, in Exeter Hall, with "Israel in Egypt."

LORD ROMILLY, on Monday, gave judgment in the demurrer urged by the defendants in the suit instituted by the Commissioners of Sewers to restrain the lords of the manor of Epping Forest from further inclosing the waste lands. His Lordship held that two of the points urged by the defendants must be settled at the hearing of the cause; but he allowed the third objection, at the same time giving the plaintiffs leave to amend their bill.

#### THE MEGÆRA COURT-MARTIAL.

THE court-martial on Captain Thrupp and the officers of H.M.S. Megæra was concluded on Friday, the 17th inst. Captain Thrupp read to the Court the following statement:—

Before making any remarks on the loss of the ship, I wish to be allowed to state that, on the Megæra leaving Queenstown, on March 14, 1871, neither I nor (that I am aware of) any of the officers or ship's company had any knowledge that the bottom of the ship was in any way weak or likely to leak. She was a newly-commissioned ship, just out of dock, where her bottom had been cleaned and fresh coated, the defective bobstay and ports had been made good, and the ship had been lightened of 100 tons of cargo, so that we had every reason to be satisfied with all that had been done to remedy defects, and I so expressed myself to the Admiral commanding before leaving that port. On the leak first breaking out it was true that I was as near the Island of Mauritius as St. Paul's, and if I had then had any idea of danger it is probable that I should have at once hauled up for the former place; but I had none whatever. It was not until four days afterwards that, finding the leak did not proceed from a rivet-hole, but was of a more serious nature, that I decided on calling at St. Paul's to examine the bottom and stop the leak. It was only after the divers had examined the ship's bottom, and the frames were found so defective, and I had further inspected the weak places myself, that I fully realised our position, and for the first time discovered the impossibility of continuing the voyage, and then it was, of course, equally impossible to proceed to the Mauritius. I did not at that time enter minutely into the question as to whether the plates became defective by the use of any particular cement or the absence of cement, or whether it arose from galvanic action. My anxiety was centred in discovering what the extent of the damage was, and in slowly realising to myself the fact that it would be impossible to proceed on the voyage without the most imminent danger.

With reference to the evidence given by Mr. Bannister, assistant engineer of Portsmouth Dockyard, and Mr. Western, chemist, as regards the substance taken from the non-return valve of the bilge pump, it is evident, whether they contained three-fourths or one half of pure iron, that they must have come from somewhere, and we found certain parts of the frames or girders missing. So it was but reasonable to suppose that they did come from those girders; and, as I saw many pieces taken out myself, there can be no doubt that they did get into and choke the bilge-pumps. In Mr. Bannister's evidence relating to the pumps he included a hand-pump that could only be used for filling the boilers, and could not be used for pumping the ship out. As regards the bilge-pumps, Mr. Mills, the chief engineer, calculated that they only threw 17 tons an hour, having only a single action. This was confirmed by the dockyard fitter, who was examined before this Court. The injection, it was proved, could not be used, rolling as the ship was, without allowing the water to rise to such a height as to endanger extinguishing the fires. The Downton pumps were also calculated by Mr. Bannister to be worked at a greater speed in theory than we found possible in practice; but we judged their capabilities only by their power of keeping the water under, and not by the quantity of water discharged. After the plate was put on the leak, it was requisite to use the steam donkey-pump continually; and when the engines were at rest for any time we had to work the Downton pumps as well. It was, however, no deficiency of pumping power that induced me to decide as I did. It was the fact of the extreme weakness of the ship in the neighbourhood of the leak, and the moral certainty that the plates would not hold together for many days longer. Mr. Peters, boiler-maker, stated that the bottom was covered, in 1864, with bricks of Portland cement, to a distance of 4 ft. on each side of the keel, with some experimental material called Spence's cement, his experience of which was chiefly confined to covering boilers, and that it was absolutely necessary to keep it quite dry; yet it appears the bilges of the ship were coated with this material. In conclusion, I wish to state on behalf of the officers and men who have returned with me, that I have always considered myself solely responsible for the step I took in beaching the Megæra, and I feel it my duty to express my great satisfaction at the conduct of the whole of the officers and crew under the very trying circumstances in which we were placed. It was mainly owing to their exertions that, under Providence, there was no more serious casualty. I think, Sir, it would be unnecessary for me to call any further witnesses, and I am willing to leave my case in the hands of this Court.

The court was then cleared, and on the readmission of the public, about an hour and a half afterwards, the finding of the Court was pronounced. The number of spectators on this occasion was much larger than usual, notwithstanding the stiff breeze which was blowing down the harbour and making a somewhat nasty sea, necessitating the hoisting of the signal demanding that all boats putting off from the shore should carry two watermen. According to the form invariably adopted when a court-martial pronounces its decision, the President and Captains constituting the Court had assumed their cocked hats. The result of the recent deliberation of the Court was at once apparent by the altered position of Captain Thrupp's sword, which during the whole of the trial had been upon the President's table with the sheathed point towards that officer, but now lay with the handle towards its owner and the point towards the President. When Captain Thrupp and the officers and crew of the Megæra had reassumed the places they had previously occupied, the Judge-Advocate (the only member of the Court whose cocked hat was not called into requisition), rising from his seat at the lower end of the table, proceeded to read—first, the statement of the circumstances under which the Court had been constituted, and next the decision at which it had arrived. The wording was as follows:—"And the Court, having heard the statements of Captain Arthur Thomas Thrupp, and taken his evidence, together with such other evidence as was deemed necessary, and having deliberately weighed and considered the whole of the evidence before it, doth find that her Majesty's ship Megæra was stranded on the Island of St. Paul on Monday, June 19, 1871, by her Captain, Arthur Thomas Thrupp. The Court is of opinion that, although it does not appear that the leak which was the cause of the said ship touching at St. Paul's Island at any time overpowered the pumps, yet the state of the bottom in the neighbourhood of the leak was such that, taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, the position of the ship, 1800 miles from any available port, and the fact that the ship had parted from three anchors, and that it was evident that she could not maintain her position at St. Paul's anchorage at that season of the year, taking also into consideration the small quantity of coal remaining on board of her and the number of lives at stake, the said Captain Arthur Thomas Thrupp was fully justified in beaching the ship, and that he would not have been justified in continuing his course to Australia, and doth therefore acquit him of all blame in respect to it. The Court is further of opinion that no blame whatever is attributable to the other officers and men under trial herein before named for the stranding and loss of her Majesty's ship Megæra, and doth therefore acquit them of all blame; and the said Captain and other officers and men are hereby acquitted accordingly."

The President rose from his seat, and, taking up the sword which lay before him, handed it back to Captain Thrupp, whom he addressed in the following words:—"Captain Thrupp, I have great pleasure in returning you your sword."

Captain Thrupp, in receiving the weapon, thanked the President, who then declared that the court was closed. The order to "haul down the jack" was immediately given by the President, who then left his place at the head of the table, and, shaking hands with the late "prisoner," congratulated him upon the result of the investigation. The Captains who had assisted in the trial as members of the Court then severally shook hands with Captain Thrupp, and the Megæra court-martial was at an end.

The Royal Commission of Inquiry into the loss of the Megæra will consist of Lord Lawrence; Mr. Brewster, late Lord Chancellor of Ireland; Admiral Sir Michael Seymour; Sir F. Arrow, Deputy Master of Trinity House; Mr. Rothery, Registrar of the Admiralty; and Mr. Thomas Chapman, F.R.S.

A CONVOCATION was held at the University of Oxford on Wednesday afternoon, when a decree was unanimously passed—"That, in case a Royal Commission be issued to inquire into the revenues and property of the University, the curators of the chest be authorised to give it all the information in their power."

REFORM OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—In reply to the circular issued by the Birmingham Liberal Association inviting the attendance of representative Liberals from all parts of the country at the conference on the reform of the House of Lords, shortly to be held in Birmingham, adhesions have been received from most of the large cities and towns of the United Kingdom, including London, Manchester, Leeds, Edinburgh, and Glasgow. Letters have been received from the Hon. Auberon Herbert, M.P., Mr. Peter Taylor, M.P., and Mr. Lewis, M.P., intimating their intention to be present. Professor Fawcett, M.P., Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., and Sir C. Dilke, Bart., M.P., are also expected.

#### OBITUARY.

SIR JOSHUA WALMSLEY.—Sir Joshua Walmsley, who died last Saturday, and who was at one time a prominent man among the representatives of the Nonconformist body in the House of Commons, was a son of the late Mr. John Walmsley, a marble-mason, of Liverpool, where he was born in the year 1794. He was for many years a leading merchant at Liverpool, of which city he served as Mayor in the years 1839-40. He was a magistrate for the county and city of Lancaster, and sat in Parliament about ten years, representing, in the "Advanced" Liberal interest, the borough of Leicester in 1847-8, and again from 1852 to 1857, having, in the interim, sat for about three years as one of the members for Bolton. He received the honour of knighthood, as Mayor of Liverpool, on presenting an address to her Majesty on the occasion of her marriage. Sir Joshua, who died on the 17th inst., at Bournemouth, Hants, married, in 1815, Adeline, daughter of Mr. Hugh Mullineux, of Liverpool. He leaves a son, Colonel Hugh Walmsley, late of the Ottoman service, who has written several novels.

GENERAL E. W. BOUVERIE.—General Everard William Bouverie, of Delapré Abbey, near Northampton, died, last Saturday, in his eighty-third year. He was the eldest son of the late Mr. Edward Bouverie, by Catharine, daughter and heir of Mr. W. Castle, and great-grandson of the first Viscount Folkestone, ancestor of the Earl of Radnor. He was born in 1789, and was educated at Harrow and St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1812 he entered the Army, and was present at the memorable fight of Waterloo, where he was wounded. In the following year, 1816, he married Charlotte, daughter of Colonel O'Donnell, of Newport, in the county of Mayo, who survives him. In 1840 he was appointed Esquerry to the Prince Consort, and Esquerry to the Queen in 1853. He became a Major-General in 1854, and Lieutenant-General in 1860. In 1858 he succeeded to the Delapré estates. He also held the colonelcy of the 15th Hussars. The General had been ailing for some years past, and during the last three years he was confined to his room.

MR. A. WEGUELIN.—Some particulars are published of the death of Mr. Andrew Weguelin, in South America. Mr. Weguelin was killed by Indians, while on a visit to a colony recently founded in the Grand Chaco. A surveying party, consisting of Captain Bailey and several Italians, had gone to lay out some farms about 400 yards from the little fort established in the centre of the property, a few only having revolvers. While they were thus engaged a party of eleven Indians, armed with lances, rode suddenly down on the cattle and horses in a corral close by. Mr. Weguelin was inside the corral with his horse saddled, and on seeing the Indians leaped up without taking his rifle, and galloped off to give the alarm to the surveying party. Before he could do this he was intercepted and killed at once, thus perishing in his eagerness to save others. The Indians then drove off all the cattle, leaving the colonists without the means of pursuit. Seven of them walked down to the Californian colony, forty-five miles distant, and there procured horses, so as to reach the town of Santa Fé, whence they telegraphed the occurrence. A letter says:—"Thus has been suddenly carried away one of the bravest and best-hearted young fellows that ever landed in this country. He was one of the few whom to know was to esteem, and there are those here by whom he will be lamented as a brother."

THE BIRMINGHAM SCHOOL BOARD, on Wednesday, adopted the principle of compulsory attendance by a majority of one, thus rescinding a previous resolution of the board, which declared that it would not be possible to enforce compulsory attendance until additional school accommodation had been provided.

RUGBY SCHOOL.—THE NEW GOVERNING BODY.—The appointment of the new governing body for Rugby School, which is to supersede the old board of trustees, has just been completed by the Head and Assistant Masters at Rugby electing as their representative Ralph Wheeler Lingen, at present permanent Secretary to the Treasury, but better known as Secretary to the Committee of the Council on Education. Mr. Lingen, in 1843, was nominated by the present Archbishop of Canterbury, who was then Head Master of Rugby, to the composition mastership of the sixth form. Mr. Lingen held that post for two years, and then left Rugby to enter the Council on Education office in London. The new board will consist of Lord Leigh, the Lord Lieutenant of Warwickshire; the Earl of Warwick, the Marquis of Hertford, the Bishop of Worcester, Sir Charles B. Adair, Bart., M.P.; Mr. C. N. Newdegate, M.P., chosen from the old trustees; the Master of University College, chosen by the University of Oxford; the Master of St. John's College, chosen by the University of Cambridge; the Bishop of Exeter (late Head Master of Rugby), chosen by the University of London; Mr. G. K. Rickards, counsel to the Speaker; Mr. Henry John Stephen Smith, chosen by the Royal Society; and Mr. R. Wheeler Lingen, C.B., chosen by the Head and Assistant Masters of Rugby.

THE MIDLAND AND THE GREAT NORTHERN.—The Parliamentary notices deposited afford confirmation of the rumour which has been for some time current in the railway world of a great Parliamentary conflict between the Great Northern and the Midland Companies. Among the Parliamentary notices of the Midland will be found the construction of a line which will attack the Great Northern at its most vulnerable point—Doncaster. The new line is described in the notices as the Shireoaks and Doncaster line, fourteen miles and five furlongs or thereabouts in length, commencing at a junction with the company's Mansfield and Worksop line, now in course of construction, and terminating at Doncaster by a junction with the South Yorkshire line of the Manchester and Sheffield. The effect of this invasion will be to give to the Midland access to Doncaster, and a point d'appui for such further extensions in the north-eastern district as may be deemed necessary in view of the amalgamation of the western routes with the North-Western system. The Great Northern makes a series of bold movements into the richest mineral districts of Derby. They propose to advance their Grancham and Nottingham line to the Codnor Park junction, the Buttersley Ironworks, and, by means of a number of mineral branches, to obtain some share of the rich mineral traffic of the Midland. A junction is to be effected with the Erewash Valley line of the Midland, and advancing from this position the North Staffordshire system is to be reached, whence a new route for the Great Northern will be opened up in Staffordshire, and even all the Lancashire districts. These competing schemes are the legacies bequeathed by the recent competition for the coal traffic of the South Yorkshire district. The Midland, by its projected line to the South Yorkshire Railway, taps the coals of that district; while the Great Northern secures for itself admission to the Derbyshire coal-fields, the iron districts of Staffordshire, and an alternative route to Manchester. The Manchester and Sheffield also propose an extension from Worksop, on their line to Doncaster, so that we have the Midland and the Sheffield each going for almost identical powers. In either case, assuming the bill to be granted, the Great Northern will be the sufferer, as it will bring a rival line to Doncaster, the possession of which has been so keenly and so persistently fought for by the Great Northern. The new branches and extensions of the Midland, so far as we can ascertain from the notices lodged, will be equal to between eighty and ninety miles of new railway, of which fourteen are for the proposed Doncaster line. The new mileage of the Great Northern is not stated in the deposited notices.—*Railway News.*

#### THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

THE hearing of the Tichborne case was once more resumed, on Monday, when the following witnesses as to identification were called:—Jeremiah Cole, formerly in the Carabiniers; Hazeldine Sharpen, an architect and building surveyor at York, and who had known Tichborne in Australia, sixteen years ago; William Davies, in the Carabiniers from 1849 to 1861; and Joseph Togwell, who was a farrier-major in the same regiment. On Tuesday the witnesses called were George Tite, now a printer at Newark, and formerly in the Carabiniers; Thomas Marks, who remembered Tichborne in the same regiment; Charles Phillips, a warder in the Kent County Prison, who was once a sergeant-instructor of musketry in the Carabiniers; Elizabeth Inglis, wife of Robert Inglis, whose first husband was in Tichborne's regiment, and who spoke positively respecting the claimant's identity; William Robinson, a labourer at Coventry, who joined the Carabiniers in 1843; James Morley, a farmer and maltster at Hinton, who had been acquainted with the Tichborne family from his childhood; Thomas Parker, a corndeer near Alton; Robert Bromby, an officer of the Customs at Poole; and Joseph Smith, formerly a gardener in the service of Sir E. Doughty, and who knew Roger Tichborne before he joined the Army. The principal witness on Wednesday was Mr. W. Bulpitt, member of a banking firm at Winchester. He described an interview which he had with the claimant in March, 1867, when, without previous concert, the latter



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tumes, Mantles, Bonnets, and every fashionable and necessary  
requisite.  
Mourning for Servants at reasonable stated charges.  
Letter Orders or Telegrams immediately attended to.

**DRESSMAKING.**  
Making Plain Dress, 9s. 6d.  
Making Trimmed Dresses, from 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.,  
without expensive Sundries.  
The highest talent is employed in this department, and large  
orders are executed with the shortest notice.  
PETER ROBINSON'S  
GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,  
226, 228, 230, and 262, Regent-street,  
the Largest Mourning Warehouse in London.

**AUTUMN and WINTER DRESS**  
**FABRICS.**  
Gigantic Stock.  
The Largest and Cheapest in the World.  
Endless Variety—All Prices  
All Colours—Best Quality  
New Shades—New Stocks  
New Mixtures—New Tints  
Any length by the yard or Dress.  
French Fabrics—German Twills  
Wool Poplins—Roubaix Serges  
Scotch Plaids—Scotch Serges  
Aberdeen Linsey—Contine Cloths  
Tartan Checks—Cable Cord  
Satin Cloths—Victoria Cord  
Scotch Tweeds—Challie Plaids  
Dolly Vardens—Bradford Hepps  
Fine hand-loom French Merinos, 1s. 2d. a yard,  
brilliant colours and finest wool.  
Better qualities, 1s. 6d. and 1s. 11d., with a full  
Assortment of all the newest Colours and Black.

Cheap Lots, under value.  
Tartan Rob Roy and Shepherd's Checks,  
4d. a yard.  
Rickerbocks, Linsey, 4d.  
Silk figured Repps, 6d.  
A few last year's Roubaix  
Checks, 4d.; Manufacturer's  
present price, 1s. 2d.  
Linery shirtings, 30 inches  
wide, 6d. a yard.  
Also odd Dresses and skirt Lengths, of 5 to 15 yards.  
Useful lots, at very low prices.  
Patterns free every where.  
HENRY GLAYE, 534 to 537, New Oxford-street, W.C.

**MODES, MADAME HANGION,**  
from Le Boulevard des Italiens, Paris,  
begs to inform those who require the Choicest  
and Newest Style of French Fashion, that she  
has opened large SHOW-ROOMS  
111, Great Portland-street,  
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**BOYS' CLOTHING.—Suits, 16s. to 45s.**  
Noted for  
Hard Wear,  
High Class,  
(Style and Quality).  
SAMUEL BROTHERS, 50, Ludgate-hill, London.

**LADIES' ELASTIC SUPPORTING**  
**BANDS,** for use before and after accouchement.  
Instructions for measuring and their uses on application to  
POPE and PLANTE, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London

**HEALTH FLANNEL and MEDICATED**  
**BANDS (DR. DUBAND'S PATENTED).**—All who value  
their health and would protect their lives should wear these  
marvellous preservatives. They are permanent cures for pul-  
monary, rheumatic, and nervous affections, and a thorough  
safeguard against cholera, smallpox, yellow fever, and every  
form of epidemic. Bands from 7s. 6d. to 3s. each; flannel  
from 5s. to 10s. per yard. Catalogues free.—Sole Agents, Messrs.  
MARTIN and CO., 27, Coleman-street, E.C.

**THE WHOLE TRUTH.**  
**SEWING-MACHINES UNEQUALLED.**  
Lock-Stitch and Double Lock Elastic Stitch, to work by  
hand or treadle, for Family Use, 6s. Hand-Machine, 50s.  
WHIGHT and MANN, 144, Holborn-bars, London, E.C.

**KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.**  
This celebrated and most delicious old mellow spirit is  
the very CREAM OF IRISH WHISKIES, in quality un-  
rivalled, perfectly pure, and more wholesome than the French  
Cognac Brandy. Note the words "KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY"  
on Seal, Label, and Cork.—64, Great Titchfield-st., Oxford-st., W.

**QUININE WINE as supplied to the**  
Sick and Wounded during the late war. The expensive  
forms in which this medicine is administered too often  
preclude its adoption as a general tonic. The success of "Waters's  
Quinine Wine" arises from its careful preparation. Each  
wine-glass full contains sufficient Quinine to make it an ex-  
cellent restorative to the weak. It befores the public to see  
that they have Waters's Quinine Wine; for the result of  
late Chancery proceedings elicited the fact that at least one un-  
principled imitator did not use Quinine at all. All Grocers sell  
Waters's Quinine Wine, at 30s. per doz.—WATERS and  
WILLIAMS, Original Makers, Worcester House, 3, Eastcheap,  
London. Agents, E. Lewis and Co., Worcester.

**FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA,**  
**BRONCHITIS, and NEURALGIA,**

**THE GREAT REMEDY of the Day** is  
Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE; a few  
doses will cure all incipient cases.  
Caution.—The extraordinary medical reports on the efficacy  
of Chlorodyne render it of vital importance that the public  
should obtain the genuine, which is now sold under the pro-  
tection of Government authorizing a stamp bearing the words  
"Dr. J. Collis Browne's Large Relief Mixture" on the wrapper.  
See decision of Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood,  
the "Times," July 16, 1864.  
Sold in Bottles, 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., by all Chemists.  
Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 35, Great Russell-  
street, London, W.C.

**DIGESTION PROMOTED BY PEPSINE,**  
prepared by T. MORSON,  
and recommended by the Medical Profession.  
Sold in Bottles and Boxes,  
by all Chemists, and the Manufacturers,  
Thomas Morson and Son,  
124, Southampton-row, W.C., London.  
See name on label.

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT**  
renders the highest and most essential services  
to all sufferers from hereditary diseases,  
where the baneful poison displays itself in outward  
ulcerations or in glandular enlargements.  
This Ointment soon soothes the affected part by  
drawing out virulent matters.

**KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.**  
Impure blood, no matter how caused, is the foundation  
of all disease, hence the value of KAYE'S WORSDELL'S  
PILLS, which effectually cleanse the vital fluid from all im-  
purities. They strengthen all the organs and restore impaired  
health when all other remedies have failed.  
Sold by all Chemists and other Dealers in Patent Medicines,  
at 11d., 2s. 3d., and 4s. 6d. per box.

**SMALLPOX, FEVERS, and SKIN**  
**DISEASES.**  
The predisposition to is prevented by LAMPOUGH'S  
PYRETIC SALINE. Agreeable, vitalising, and invigorating,  
its effects are remarkable in their cure and prevention. Take it  
as directed. Sold by Chemists and the maker,  
H. Lamplough, 113, Holborn-hill.

**SKIN DISEASES.**  
AKHURST'S GOLDEN LOTION, a safe and positive cure  
for Scabby Itch, Ringworm, Redness, and Pimples, all skin  
Diseases, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per bottle.—Of all Chemists, and W.  
E. Akhurst and Co., 8, Lamb's Conduit-street, London.

**SILKS.—BAKER and CRISP'S SILKS.**  
Silks for Evening Dresses .. .. .  
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Patterns (Silks for Dinner Dresses) .. .. . 21s.  
free. (Silks for Useful Dresses) .. .. . to  
White, Pink, and Sky Silks .. .. . 3s. 6d.  
Japanese Silks and French Satins .. .. .  
Washing Silks and Silk Velvets .. .. .  
Baker and Crisp, 198, Regent-street.

**EVENING DRESSES, 5s. 6d.—BAKER**  
and CRISP are now selling a Bankrupt's Stock of French  
Evening Dress Fabrics of  
every description  
from 5s. 6d. to 25s. Full Dress.  
Patterns free.—198, Regent-street.

**DRESSES.**  
**WINTER DRESS FABRICS at BAKER**  
and CRISP'S.  
All the New Colours in Satin Laines, Diagonal Cashmires,  
Richest Silk Rep, Richest Wool Cord, Richest Wool Rep, Soft  
Wool Rep, French Merinos, Silk-Warp Fabrics,  
Double Satin Cloths, All-Wool Plaids, Clyde Kirtles, Silk Serges,  
Wool Serges, Linsey, Lorraine and Alsace Cloths, Habit Cloths,  
&c., in all the New Colours  
and all the New Styles,  
from 8s. 6d. to 25s. Full Dress.  
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**VELVETEENS EXTRAORDINARY.**  
1000 Boxes of Silk-Finished Lyons Mole-skin Velveteens,  
in black and every shade of colour, from 15s. 6d. Full Dress,  
Patterns free.  
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

**WINTER COSTUMES.**  
The most Ladylike Styles.  
**WINTER COSTUMES**  
in Velvets, Velveteens, and all New Fabrics.  
**WINTER JACKETS.**  
The Newest and most Recherché.  
**WINTER WRAPS.**  
In all the most comfortable Materials.  
**WINTER JACKETS.**  
in Velvets, Furs, and Sealskins.  
**WINTER COSTUMES,** shawls, Jackets, Furs, and Evening  
Illustrations free.—BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

**NOTICE.—1500 SOILED CAMBRIC**  
**HANDKERCHIEFS,** at half the original cost.  
Hemmed, Starched, Bordered, and Plain Ladies'  
and Gentlemen's Goods, that were 1, 2, and 3  
guineas dozen, now selling for 10s. 6d., 15s., and  
1 guinea. Also 450 dozen common do., at 2s. 6d.  
per doz.—BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-  
street.

**LYONS SILK VELVETS, £3 15s. Full**  
Dress.—BAKER and CRISP have still on hand a few of  
Lyons Silk Velvet, at £3 15s. to 5s. Full Dress. Patterns free.  
198, Regent-street.

**A BANKRUPT'S STOCK OF 2000 ODD**  
**DRESSES,** for Presents for Christmas,  
all Best Goods, at very low prices.  
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

**NICKNACKS, £1 Worth for 10s.**  
Preparing for Christmas. The entire stock of an insol-  
vent German Manufacturer. Thousands of Nicknacks and  
really useful articles, £1 worth for 10s. Sent in box free for 12  
extra stamps.—BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

**CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL, West**  
Strand, W.C.—This Hospital provides accommodation for  
150 In-Patients constantly, and affords relief to upwards of 4000  
cases of accident and emergency annually. CONTRIBUTIONS  
are earnestly solicited. HENRY WOOLCOTT, Sec.

**BRITISH HOME FOR INCURABLES,**  
Chapman-street, (Instituted 1867)  
Patrons.—H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.  
Treasurers—George Moore, Esq.; Mr. Alderman Gibbons.  
Bankers—Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co.,  
54, Lombard-street; and Messrs. Drummond, Charing-cross.  
This Institution extends its operations to all parts of the  
United Kingdom. It provides for those afflicted with incurable  
disease a home for life, with every comfort and medical  
attendance.  
Patients are admitted and annuities of £20 are obtained by  
elections. No person under 20 years of age nor of the pauper  
class is eligible.  
Full particulars and the necessary forms may be procured  
from the Secretary.  
DONATIONS and ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS are earnestly  
solicited.  
Offices, 73, Cheapside, E.C. EDWARD WEAVER, Sec.

**THE LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL,** for  
the reception of every form of Contagious Fever, has no  
endowment, and is the only Institution in London for the  
treatment of patients who are not paupers.  
SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS will be gratefully re-  
ceived by Messrs. Dimsdale and Co., 40, Cornhill; Messrs.  
Drummond, Charing-cross; Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand;  
Messrs. Hoares, Fleet-street; and by the Secretary, at the Hos-  
pital, Liverpool-road, Islington.

**FIELD-LANE RAGGED SCHOOLS,**  
REFUGES, &c.  
President—Earl of SHAFTESBURY.  
Treasurer—George Moore, Esq.  
Appeal for Funds has become necessary to carry on the work of  
instruction and succour afforded by this Institution.  
The year's statistics show 1300 children under instruction;  
257 placed out; a large attendance in the adult classes; 4156 men  
and women of character passed through the Refuges; 1345  
placed out; 47,000 persons attended the Ragged Church services,  
255 servants clothed and sent to domestic service. Altogether,  
60,000 persons benefited during the year, at a cost of £3000, con-  
tributed by voluntary contributions.  
DONATIONS should be sent by the Bankers, Messrs.  
Barclay, Bevan, and Co., Lombard-street; Ransom and Co.,  
Pall-mall East; George Moore, Esq., Treasurer, Bow-church,  
yard; or by Mr. Samuel Tawell, Hon. Sec., 17, Berners-street, W.

**ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Gray's-inn-**  
road.—Open to the sick poor without letters of recom-  
mendation. FUNDS urgently needed.  
JAMES S. BLYTH, Sec.

**THE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Soho-**  
square (established 1842), for the Reception of Patients  
from all parts of the United Kingdom and the Colonies.  
CONTRIBUTIONS are earnestly solicited in aid of this  
National Charity, which is open and free to every poor and  
suffering woman in the land.  
Bankers—Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co.; Messrs. Ransom,  
Bouverie, and Co.  
HENRY B. INGRAM, Secretary.

**CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR**  
**DISEASES OF THE CHEST,** Victoria Park. The Com-  
mittee earnestly APPEAL for FUNDS in support of the exten-  
sive operations of this Institution. The Hospital is entirely  
dependent on voluntary support. 203,000 Patients have been  
relieved by the Charity since its commencement, in 1848.  
Treasurer—Henry Tucker, Esq., 30, Greenham-street.  
Bankers—Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., 54, Lombard-street.  
WILLIAM JONES, Sec.

**THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, 48**  
and 49, Great Ormond-st., W.C., and Cromwell House,  
Highgate.  
Patron—Her Majesty the QUEEN.  
This Hospital depends entirely on voluntary support.  
The Committee very earnestly solicit CONTRIBUTIONS.  
Bankers—Williams, Deacon, and Co.; Messrs. Hoares, Messrs.  
Herries.  
SAMUEL WHITFORD, Secretary.

**THE RUPTURE SOCIETY.—Patron, his**  
Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.  
This Society was established in the year 1804 for the purpose  
of supplying trusses to the necessitous classes.  
The number of patients assisted by the Society to Midsummer  
last was 57,037. Within the last three years more than 400  
letters have been sent to the clergy of the poorer districts in  
London for distribution among their parishioners.  
DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are thankfully received  
by the Bankers, Messrs. Hoares, Fleet-street, E.C.; the Collector  
Mr. Geo. Henry Leah, jun., 73, Park-street, Grosvenor-square,  
W.; and by the Secretary, at No. 27, Great James-street,  
Bedford-row, W.C.  
By order, WM. MORELEY TAYLER, Secretary.

**ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC**  
**HOSPITAL, Blomfield-street, Moorfields, E.C.**  
The great enlargement of the Hospital necessitates an urgent  
APPEAL for AID to meet current expenses. Annual sub-  
scriptions are especially solicited.  
An average of 55,000 out-patients and 1000 in-patients received  
annually.  
T. MOOREHEAD, Secretary.

**MARAVILLA COCOA** combines every high  
quality in an unequalled  
degree. The best beverage for  
Invalids and Dyspeptics. Sole Pro-  
prietary, TAYLOR BROTHERS, London.

**MARAVILLA COCOA.** Delicious and  
invigorating—like grateful  
aroma—smoothness upon the  
palate—and perfect solubility. One  
trial will establish its excellence.

**MARAVILLA COCOA.** "Those who have  
not yet tried Maravilla will  
do well to do so."—Morning Post.  
"It may justly be called the per-  
fection of Prepared Cocoa."—British  
Medical Journal.

**MARAVILLA COCOA for BREAKFAST.**  
The "Globe" says:—  
"TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA has achieved  
a thorough success, and surpasses every other Cocoa in the  
market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concen-  
tration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish it from  
Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homeopaths and Invalids  
we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."  
Sold, in Tin-lined Packets only, by all Grocers.

**BREAKFAST—GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.**  
**EPPS'S COCOA**  
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which  
govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a care-  
ful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr.  
Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately-fla-  
voured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors'  
bills."—Civil Service Gazette.  
Made simply with boiling water or milk.  
Sold only in Packets, labelled,  
"James Epps and Co., Homoeopathic Chemists,"  
Makers of Epps's glycyrrhine Julebs, for Coughs, Throat, Voice.

**NEW CHINESE GINGER.—Chow Chow**  
Cumquat Oranges. A fresh shipment of these delicious  
Preserves JUST IN.—H. W. GOODE and CO., 32, King Wil-  
liam-street, London Bridge, E.C.

**2538 AGENTS sell HORNIMAN'S TEA.**  
Good value for money is desired by all, hence  
the general and increasing demand for Horniman's Pure Tea,  
which is uniformly strong, wholesome, and truly cheap.  
Genuine Packets are signed  
W. & A. Horniman & Co.

**MELBOURNE MEAT-PRESERVING**  
**COMPANY (LIMITED).**  
COOKED BEEF and MUTTON in Tins,  
with full instructions for use.  
Prime Qualities and free from Bone.  
Sold Retail by Grocers and Provision-Dealers throughout the  
Kingdom.  
Wholesale by  
JOHN MCALL and CO., 157, Houndsditch, London.

**GLENFIELD STARCH.**  
When you ask for  
see that you get it,  
as inferior kinds are often substituted  
for the sake of extra profits.

**GREAT NORTHERN HOSPITAL,**  
Piccadilly, W.—In consequence of a considerable increase  
in the number of Indoor Patients in this Hospital, which now  
exceeds sixty, additional accommodation has been incurred.  
The Board earnestly solicit further SUPPORT to enable them  
to continue to afford relief to that portion of the sick poor  
suffering from this terrible malady.  
Treasurer—Geo. T. Hortelet, Esq., St. James's Palace, S.W.  
Bankers—Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand.  
Office and Out-patients' Establishment, 167, Piccadilly, W.  
By order, H. J. JEFF, Secretary.  
N.B.—One guinea annually constitutes a Governor; and a  
donation of 10s. a Life Governor.

**CANCER HOSPITAL, Brompton, and 167,**  
Piccadilly, W.—In consequence of a considerable increase  
in the number of Indoor Patients in this Hospital, which now  
exceeds sixty, additional accommodation has been incurred.  
The Board earnestly solicit further SUPPORT to enable them  
to continue to afford relief to that portion of the sick poor  
suffering from this terrible malady.  
Treasurer—Geo. T. Hortelet, Esq., St. James's Palace, S.W.  
Bankers—Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand.  
Office and Out-patients' Establishment, 167, Piccadilly, W.  
By order, H. J. JEFF, Secretary.  
N.B.—One guinea annually constitutes a Governor; and a  
donation of 10s. a Life Governor.

**NORTH LONDON or UNIVERSITY**  
**COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—DONATIONS** are most ur-  
gently NEEDED, to meet the current expenses of this Charity.  
Contributions will be thankfully received at the Hospital, by  
the Treasurer, Edward Knifield, Esq., or by the Secretary, and by  
Mr. J. W. Goodfellow, Clerk to the Committee.  
Gower-street, September, 1871. H. J. KELLY, R.N., Secretary

**WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, W.**  
entirely dependent on voluntary bounty.—The applica-  
tions for admission greatly exceed the present limited accom-  
modation, and FUNDS are urgently REQUIRED, that the  
patients may at once be received into the new wards.  
Subscriptions or donations most thankfully received by  
Messrs. Herries, Farquhar, and Co., the Metropolitan Bank,  
and at the Hospital, by  
T. ALEXANDER, Sec. and Supt.

**ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY.—Office,**  
31, Finsbury-square, E.C. Instituted 1757, for Providing  
gratuitous Medical Attendance for Poor Married Women at  
their Own Homes in their Lying-in.  
President—His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K.T.  
To extend the benefits of this Charity, additional FUNDS are  
greatly needed.  
Through the munificence of donors of former days and be-  
nevolent testators, a moderate annual income has been reserved;  
the Committee are anxious to trench upon this fund, though  
sorely pressed for means to meet the claims of the daily-  
increasing number of applicants.  
Annual average of patients delivered, 3500; annual number  
of unassisted applicants, nearly as many.  
The women are attended at their own homes; they like it  
better, and much expense is thus avoided.  
An annual increase of income of £10 would pay the cost of 30  
additional patients.  
£1000 invested in Consols would meet the expense of attending  
100 poor women annually in perpetuity.  
JOHN SEABROOK, Secretary.

**ROYAL HOSPITAL for INCURABLES,**  
West-hill, Putney-heath, S.W.—This Charity is in  
URGENT NEED of increased SUPPORT, in carrying on its  
extensive operations.  
There are 133 inmates and 278 pensioners—total, 411.  
In all these cases the benefit is for life.  
Upwards of 300 approved candidates are waiting election.  
To meet the actual claims, and to extend the benefits of the  
institution, the Board depends from year to year upon volun-  
tary contributions, the reserve fund not supplying more than  
one twentieth of the annual revenue.  
Persons subscribing at least half a guinea annually, or five  
guineas of one time, are Governors, and are entitled to vote in  
proportion to the amount.  
Orders payable to the Secretary, 1, Foultry, by whom sub-  
scriptions will be thankfully received and all information  
promptly supplied.  
No. 1, Foultry, E.C. FREDERIC ANDREW, Secretary.

**EAST LONDON HOSPITAL for**  
**CHILDREN, Ratcliffe-cross, Instituted 1863.**  
PATRONS.  
Her Grace the Dowager-Duchess of Beaufort.  
Her Ladyship the Dowager-Marchioness of Lansdowne.  
Mrs. Edward Marjoribanks.  
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London.  
The Right Honourable Lord Blythney.  
Chairman of the Board of Management—T. Scrutton, Esq.  
Treasurer—E. S. Norris, Esq.  
Bankers—The Alliance Bank, Bartholomew-lane; Messrs.  
Coutts and Co., Strand; Messrs. Dimsdale, Fowler, Barnard,  
and Co., Cornhill.  
This Institution is supported entirely by voluntary contri-  
butions, possessing no endowment of any kind whatever. It  
extends its aid to the women and suffering children of the poor  
in the east end of London; none but children are admitted as  
in-patients, the women being treated as out-patients. No fee  
is charged, advice and medicine being supplied absolutely free.  
Since the opening of the Hospital in 1863, 14,243 have been  
treated, 13,108 of these being women out-patients and 1137  
children in-patients. The increasing demands upon the Charity  
averaging from 25 to 30 new applicants daily necessitate the  
building of a Hospital which shall bear some proportion to the  
requirements of those for whom the Committee are labouring  
to provide.  
Full particulars